

# Cambridge English



SECOND EDITION

# Complete First



Workbook  
**without** answers

Barbara Thomas & Amanda Thomas



For revised exam from 2015



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Amanda Thomas

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# 1

## A family affair

### Grammar

#### Present perfect simple and continuous

- 1 Read this email and put the verbs in brackets into the most appropriate form (present perfect simple or continuous).



**To:** Stephanie

Hi Stephanie

How are you? I (1) *'ve been having* (have) a lovely time here in Spain. Sorry I (2) ..... (not write) to you for ages but I (3) ..... (work) hard here in Spain since I arrived six weeks ago. The family I'm living with are very kind and I (4) ..... (met) some really nice Spanish people of my age. They (5) ..... (take) me out a few times. I think my Spanish (6) ..... (improve) a lot because I (7) ..... (not have) the opportunity to speak much English since I arrived, except to the children. My job is to look after the children, who are 5, 8 and 11. I'm normally not supposed to work at weekends but the parents (8) ..... (go) to Madrid this weekend. I think the mother is missing the children a lot – she (9) ..... (phone) six times already! The children (10) ..... (play) in the garden since breakfast though and they're quite happy so I (11) ..... (write) emails all morning. I (12) ..... (send) six so far!

I won't see you now until the end of September because I (13) ..... (change) my flight so that I can go travelling before I come home.

I (14) ..... (wonder) what you (15) ..... (do) since I left! Write back soon and tell me all your news.

Love Emily

#### Asking questions (present perfect simple and continuous)

- 2 A week later, Stephanie phones Emily and asks her some questions. Use the prompts to write her questions using the most appropriate form (present perfect simple or continuous) in the speech balloons.

- 1 you visit / Madrid yet?

*Have you visited Madrid yet?*

- 2 you get up early / every day?

.....

- 3 you buy / anything?

.....

- 4 you learn / how to cook Spanish food?

.....

- 5 How many times / you eat / paella?

.....

- 6 where / you decide / to go travelling?

.....

## Vocabulary

### Collocations with *make* and *do*

- 1 **EP** Complete each of the sentences below with the correct form of *make* or *do*.
- 1 Don't worry about the exam. You can only .....*do*..... your best.
  - 2 Carla dropped a whole bottle of olive oil and it ..... a mess.
  - 3 Everyone was asleep when I came home so I tried not to ..... a noise.
  - 4 I wanted to teach art but I didn't have the right qualifications so I decided to ..... a course.
  - 5 I needed to have my hair cut so I rang to ..... an appointment.
  - 6 The fridge was empty because I'd forgotten to ..... the shopping.
  - 7 William didn't want to send the original document so he ..... a copy.
  - 8 The sink was full of dirty dishes so I ..... the washing up.
  - 9 I only have a week's holiday and there are so many places I want to go, it's difficult to ..... a decision.
  - 10 We were all hungry so Andrea offered to ..... a meal.

### Adjectives

- 2 **EP** For each of the sentences below, make an adjective from one of the words in the box. Some gaps need a negative adjective.

aggression ~~criticism~~ enthusiasm organise  
patience rely understand

- 1 It's important not to be too .....*critical*..... when children make mistakes or they will lose confidence.
- 2 Although Charlie wanted to see the show, he was too ..... to stand in the queue for half an hour.
- 3 Most animals will get ..... if they feel their young are being threatened.
- 4 Mark's family are so ..... they can never find anything they need.
- 5 When Petra explained why she was late, her boss wasn't very ..... and got angry with her.
- 6 Stacey is really ..... She promises to do things but often changes her mind.
- 7 I thought you'd be really excited about going to Amsterdam but you don't seem very .....

## Phrasal verbs

- 3 **EP** Complete each gap with a phrasal verb which means the same as the word(s) in brackets. Use the verbs in the box in their correct form.

clear up ~~do up~~ go for go on pick up wear out

When my cousin comes to stay in the holidays she shares my room. Last summer I thought I'd give her a surprise and (1) .....*do it up*..... (*decorate it*) before she came. First of all, I had to (2) ..... (*tidy*) and that took ages because it was a real mess. In fact, I was so (3) ..... (*tired*) that I had to have a rest before going to the shop to buy the paint. I couldn't decide whether to (4) ..... (*choose*) green or blue but in the end blue seemed best. When I came out of the shop, I realised I couldn't carry all the stuff I'd bought so my mum had to come and (5) ..... (*collect me*). Then I only had a day to get it all done. I (6) ..... (*continue*) painting nearly all night. The annoying thing was my cousin didn't even notice when she arrived.

## Writing | Part 2 An article

Read part of an article written by a student for a magazine and correct the spelling and punctuation. There are 15 mistakes. The first one has been corrected for you.

### Being a teenager

I <sup>definitely</sup>~~definatly~~ think that teenage year's should be the best in everyones life because you can have fun and you have fewer problems than adults teenagers know how to have a good time. Most teenagers have a lot of freinds and they discuss things that they are interested in. Teenagers have to be in fashion wearing up-to-date cloths and listening to modern music. They also like to do sports and compete in matchs. But teenager's parents sometimes have a difficult time and they dont understand why? Wouldnt you feel angry if someone went into your room without permission. So do teenagers. Teenagers stop thinking like children as they grow up and their believes and their interests change. My opinion is that teenage years are magical and Id like to stay a teenager forever.

Listening | Part 3

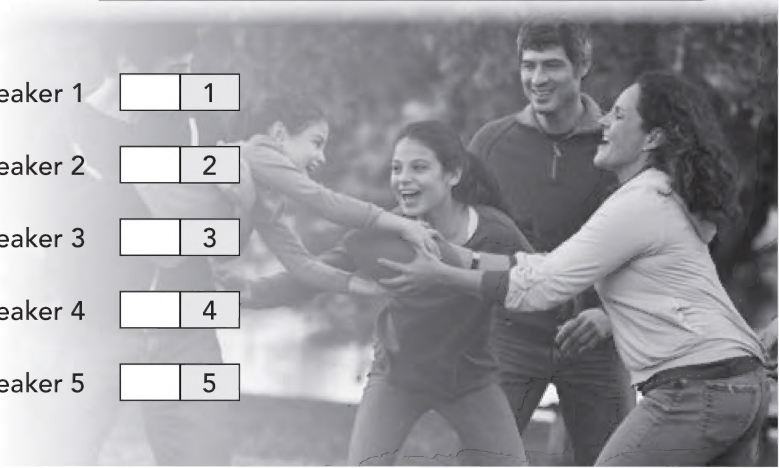
▶02 You will hear five short extracts in which teenagers are talking about a family day out. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says about the day. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A I got bored with what we were doing after a while.
- B I enjoyed the day more than I had expected.
- C I had a better time than some members of my family.
- D I was disappointed about something.
- E I was annoyed about a change of plan.
- F I didn't have time to do everything I wanted.
- G I regretted a decision I made.
- H I was relieved that the day was a success.

Speaker 1	<input type="text"/>	1
Speaker 2	<input type="text"/>	2
Speaker 3	<input type="text"/>	3
Speaker 4	<input type="text"/>	4
Speaker 5	<input type="text"/>	5

**Exam advice**

Read A–H and listen carefully to each speaker. The words you hear will be different from those below.



Reading and Use of English | Part 7

You are going to read a newspaper article about people who have no brothers or sisters. For questions 1–10, choose from the people (A–E). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person

- realises that the positive relationship they had with their parents isn't shared by all only children?
- thinks people make a judgement about only children which is mistaken?
- thinks they developed a better understanding of adults because of being an only child?
- finds their present circumstances a challenge?
- says that only children have needs which can be difficult for others to deal with?
- realised at a particular point that they were happy being an only child?
- was unaware that their reactions to being an only child were not unique?
- had problems as a child because they lacked a necessary skill?
- says they accept their situation because they don't know anything different?
- mentions a positive benefit of spending a lot of time alone?

**Exam advice**

Read the questions, then quickly read the texts. When you find the part of a text which matches the question, underline it.

1	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>
9	<input type="text"/>
10	<input type="text"/>

# Being an only child

*“What’s it like to spend a lifetime without brothers and sisters?” asks Joanna Moorhead.*



## A Sam Thompson, aged 10

When my mum’s friend had a baby, it made me think about being an only child for the first time. I thought, would I like to have brothers and sisters? But to be honest, my friend’s sister looked quite annoying – he was always having to watch her and I decided I was better off on my own. There are lots of good things about being an only child. I have privacy, and I like that; some of my friends have to share a bedroom and I know that will never happen to me. Plus I get time on my own with Mum and Dad, and that’s very special.



## B Bethany Shaw, aged 15

One of the bad things about being an only child when you’re young is the reaction you get from other people. They think you’re spoilt – you see that look in their eyes. And then you have to prove you’re not spoilt, although you know you’re not and nor are most only children. In general, I think the negatives outweigh the positives, but on the other hand it’s all I’ve known and I’m OK with it.



## C Leah Mitchell, aged 29

I went away to school when I was seven, and the hardest thing I found was making friends. Because I was an only child, I just didn’t know how to do it. The thing is that when you’re an only child, often there aren’t any other children at a gathering. I found being an only child interesting, in that it gave me a place at the grown-ups’ table and gave me a view into their world that children in a big family might not get. And I know it has, at least partly, made me into the person I am: I never like the idea of being one of a group, for example. I’m not comfortable with being one of a gang.



## D Laura Arnold, aged 36

I know some only children feel stifled by their parents’ constant demands and worries, but that wasn’t my experience. I found being an only child enriching, which I think is mainly because we get on so well. I’ve got two children now and I do find that scary. The problem is I’ve absolutely no experience of this kind of situation; nothing in my past has prepared me for having to divide myself between the needs of these two little people, and the guilt is hard when I feel I’ve not been there enough for one of them. And on a practical level, things like sibling rivalry are going to be a whole new ball game.



## E Jasmine Weller, aged 49

I always felt a little odd, and assumed it was something about me. It was only in my 30s, when I was training to be a psychotherapist, that I found myself with a group of only children, describing our experiences. It was a revelation because it made me realise that other people felt many of the same things. Growing up in a small unit means we need time to ourselves, which can cause problems with partners and friends, who might misinterpret it as rejection. There are pluses too. Being on your own helps you to become resourceful, and develop your imagination and creativity.

## Grammar

## Making comparisons



## 1 Circle the correct comparative form.

- I think people's health is getting *more and more* / *better and better* these days.
- The *most* / *more* hard-working people I know often have the least money.
- The *riskier* / *riskiest* sport I've tried is mountain biking.
- Learning to play the piano is *much more* / *much* harder than I thought.
- He doesn't play chess nearly as *well* / *good* as his brother.
- I'm earning *less* / *the least* money than my brother.
- You're *more* / *far* better at basketball than me because you practise more.
- He's the *least* / *less* sociable person I know.

- 2 Some of these sentences contain mistakes. Correct the mistakes and put a tick (✓) next to the sentences which are correct.

- Practising every day is the <sup>best</sup> ~~better~~ way to learn an instrument.
- Golf is the least enjoyable sport to watch on TV. ✓
- Tennis is the more hardest sport to learn.
- Riding a motorbike is more fun than taking the bus!
- It's less easier to learn a new sport as you get older.
- For me, playing computer games is the more relaxing way to spend my free time.
- Joining a sports club can help people to become more healthier.
- I am the fittest now than I have ever been in my life.

## Adjectives with -ed and -ing

- 3 Complete the words to form adjectives with -ed or -ing.

- He's an amaz..... person; he's not afraid to do anything.
- Joseph can be really irritat..... when he's in a silly mood.
- I'm not interest..... in learning to drive.
- It was really embarrass..... I burnt all the sausages when my friends came over for a barbecue.
- I was quite disappoint..... not to win the tennis match, after I'd trained so hard.
- I don't find computer games at all relax.....

## 4 Complete the table with the verb and noun forms.

Adjective	Verb	Noun
amused / amusing	to amuse	
confused / confusing		
embarrassed / embarrassing		
exhaust / exhausting		
excited / exciting		
relaxed / relaxing		
shocked / shocking		
worried / worrying		

## Writing | Part 2

### Organising ideas into paragraphs Compound and complex sentences

- 1 Read the sentences about a children's game. Make complex sentences by joining the two sentences in each line with *and*, *but* or *because*.

1 My sister and I often talk about playing 'Pom Pom Home'.  
We laugh about all the places we used to hide.  
My sister and I often talk about playing 'Pom Pom Home' and we laugh about all the places we used to hide.

2 I would like to teach this game to my children.  
They're too young at the moment.

3 I loved playing it with all the kids in the neighbourhood.  
It was really exciting.

4 Any number of people can play.  
It's more fun with between six and eight players.

5 My favourite game was called 'Pom Pom Home'.  
I haven't played it since I was 12.

6 On long summer evenings we'd play for hours.  
We'd come home completely exhausted.

7 To rescue someone you had to run and touch 'home'.  
Then you had to run away quickly before you got caught.

8 It's basically quite similar to 'Hide and Seek'.  
It's just a bit more complicated and active.

9 I was always really thrilled when my older brother played with us.  
He was a fast runner and he would always rescue me if I got caught.

- 2 Now look at the exam task and a student's plan below. Match the combined sentences (1–9) from a student's answer to the correct paragraphs (A–D).

### This month's writing competition:

#### Children's games

What was your favourite game when you were a child?

#### Tell us:

- How to play the game
- Why you enjoyed it

The winning article will be published next month.



#### Student's plan

**A** Paragraph 1: Introduction – a brief description of the game and when you played it

Sentences .....5.....

**B** Paragraph 2: How to play the game

Sentences .....

**C** Paragraph 3: Why you enjoyed it

Sentences .....

**D** Paragraph 4: Conclusion – your feelings now about the game

Sentences .....

## Vocabulary

### Phrasal verbs with *up*

- 1 **EP** Which of these things can you *take up*, *start up*, *sum up* and *make up*? Write the words under the correct phrasal verb.

a hobby  
an offer  
a story  
a business  
a machine  
the main points of an argument  
a sport  
an excuse

take up	start up	make up	sum up
a hobby			

Phrasal verbs with *off*2 **EP** Match the phrasal verbs with their definitions.

- |                   |                                       |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 go off          | A start a journey                     |
| 2 put off         | B explode                             |
| 3 let someone off | C excuse someone from doing something |
| 4 show off        | D interrupt a power supply            |
| 5 set off         | E postpone                            |
| 6 cut off         | F boast                               |

## 3 Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs in Exercise 2.

- We cycled to the swimming pool but it was closed so we .....*set off*..... for the park instead.
- As soon as they heard the burglar alarm ....., the thieves drove off in their waiting car.
- She's always ..... about her fancy house and expensive car.
- The lights aren't working. I think the electricity has been .....
- We didn't have to do the test again because the teacher .....
- The match was ..... until the next day because of the rain.



## Listening | Part 4

## Exam information

In Listening Part 4, there are seven questions and you choose one answer from three possible options. You hear the recording twice.

**03** You will hear part of a radio interview with Toby Lucas, a young chess player. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

- Toby joined his chess club because
  - he wanted to play in tournaments with a successful team.
  - he knew there were a lot of good players there.
  - he wanted to meet players of his own age.
- Why did Toby stop playing chess on the Internet?
  - He needed a greater range of players.
  - His chess wasn't progressing.
  - It had never really appealed to him.
- What does Toby like about his favourite grandmaster?
  - He takes risks.
  - He doesn't mind losing.
  - He always stays calm.
- When deciding which move to make, Toby usually chooses
  - the one that feels right.
  - an aggressive move.
  - one that he planned before the game.
- What does Toby say about becoming a top professional player?
  - He needs to work very hard to succeed as a professional.
  - He would enjoy playing professionally.
  - He thinks he lacks the necessary qualities to be a professional.
- Playing chess has taught Toby to
  - be a more confident person.
  - understand people better.
  - control his body language.
- According to Toby, how is life different to chess?
  - In chess it is easier to predict what's going to happen.
  - You don't need to plan life ahead as much.
  - In chess you have more choices.

## Reading and Use of English | Part 2

For questions 1–8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).



### Singing in a choir

The benefits (0) ..... singing in a choir are numerous. Research has shown that young people (1) ..... sing in choirs do better (2) ..... their studies and have a tendency to be healthier. If you are considering joining a choir, you need to be sure that you can sing in tune. This might seem obvious, but unless you can, (3) ..... is little point in seeking out a choir (4) ..... you'll only get rejected. Any choir you apply (5) ..... join is likely to want to audition you. Don't worry if you can't read music; that can (6) ..... taught later. If you're accepted, you'll find choir practices hard work, but great fun. You'll learn how to read music and how to sing (7) ..... confidence. Your voice and technique will probably develop quite quickly and you may just end (8) ..... wondering why you didn't do this years ago.

## Reading and Use of English | Part 4

For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

### Example:

- 0 His sister plays chess better than he does.

**AS**

He doesn't play chess ..... *as well as* ..... his sister.

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

- 1 The ticket was cheaper than I had expected.

**AS**

The ticket .....  
I had expected.

- 2 Eliza felt disappointed not to be chosen for the team.

**FOR**

It ..... Eliza  
not to be chosen for the team.

- 3 Taking regular exercise is how my grandmother lived to be 100.

**BECAUSE**

My grandmother lived to be 100 .....  
..... regular exercise.

- 4 She prefers tennis to hockey.

**MUCH**

She doesn't .....  
as tennis.

- 5 I think golf is more boring than any other sport.

**LEAST**

I think golf .....  
sport.

- 6 I was really excited during the race because I knew I was going to come first.

**FOUND**

I .....  
because I knew I was going to come first.

## Grammar

Past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple and past perfect continuous

- 1 Read these sentences about an overnight train journey from London to Switzerland and put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous.



- 1 By the time the train ..... *left* ..... (leave), it ..... *was getting* ..... (get) dark.
- 2 I ..... (still look) for my seat when the train ..... (stop) for the first time.
- 3 I ..... (meet) a family from Scotland, who ..... (go) to a wedding in France.
- 4 In the evening I ..... (sit) in the buffet. I ..... (not eat) much but I ..... (talk) to some interesting people.
- 5 When I ..... (wake up) in the morning, we ..... (travel) through the vineyards.
- 6 As soon as we ..... (cross) the border, I ..... (begin) to feel excited.
- 7 When we ..... (reach) the mountains, we ..... (know) our journey was almost over.
- 8 The train ..... (arrive) late and my friends ..... (not wait) for me so I ..... (take) a taxi to their flat.

- 2 For each gap, choose a verb from the box and put it into the past perfect or the past perfect continuous.

feel forget own stand up try wait

- 1 The crowd ..... *had been waiting* ..... for over an hour for the match to begin.
  - 2 We ..... to open the door for five minutes when Ali found her key.
  - 3 When he died, my grandfather ..... the business for more than 50 years.
  - 4 David ..... unwell for a few days so he went to the doctor's.
  - 5 Katrina was really angry with me because I ..... to tell her the change of plan.
  - 6 I was really pleased to sit down as I ..... at work all day.
- 3 For each gap, put the verb in brackets into the past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous.

Last week I (1) ..... *went* ..... (go) to the mountains with my cousins. None of us (2) ..... (ever ski) before so we (3) ..... (look) forward to it for months. While we (4) ..... (drive) to the airport, it (5) ..... (start) to snow and we were really excited. But when we (6) ..... (get) off the plane in the mountains, there (7) ..... (not be) any snow at all. Everyone there (8) ..... (say) it was too warm for snow. We (9) ..... (go) to bed feeling sad that we wouldn't be able to ski. But when we (10) ..... (get) up the next morning and (11) ..... (look) out of the window we realised that it (12) ..... (snow) all night and we would be able to ski after all.

## at, in and on in time phrases

4 Complete each gap in the email with *at*, *in* or *on*.

Dear Antonio

I'm glad you're visiting me (1) ..... the summer but it's better if you come (2) ..... August rather than September because I start college again (3) ..... 12th September. I'm so looking forward to the holidays. I have to get up early (4) ..... weekdays in term time because the bus to college leaves (5) ..... 7.30. But I get up late (6) ..... Saturdays and (7) ..... the afternoon I meet my friends. I always play football (8) ..... Sunday mornings so I get up quite early then too. (9) ..... the holidays I spend a lot of time on the beach. Sometimes we don't come home till quite late (10) ..... night as it's really hot here and it's better to be outside.

Can't wait to see you again.

Luke

## Travel words

2 EP Complete the crossword puzzle.

### Across

- 4 I enjoyed trying different watersports on our ..... holiday.
- 6 It was too far to go for the day so we stayed ..... .
- 10 Before people flew, they had to make long ..... across the sea to get from Europe to America.
- 11 Air ..... has become increasingly popular as it has got cheaper.

### Down

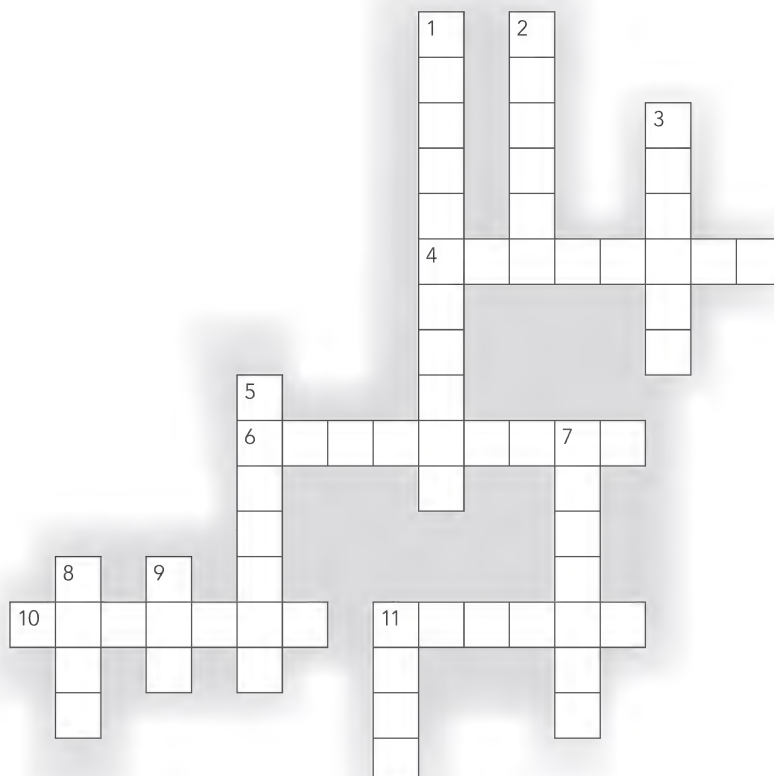
- 1 ..... is very popular with young people who want to see the world.
- 2 If you don't get to the airport in good time, you might miss your ..... .
- 3 On Vancouver waterfront you see lots of ..... ships which are going to Alaska.
- 5 It's only a two-hour train ..... from Brussels to London.
- 7 The cheapest places to stay are youth ..... .
- 8 We didn't have much time so we went on a sightseeing ..... with a guide.
- 9 We took a wrong turning on our ..... home and got lost.
- 11 The round ..... from home to the supermarket and back took two hours because of the traffic.

## Vocabulary

### Suffixes

1 EP Make adjectives from the nouns in brackets.

- 1 The shop assistant wasn't very ..... *friendly* ..... so I left without buying anything. (*friend*)
- 2 Keep away from that ..... snake. (*poison*)
- 3 Greta is doing ..... research. (*science*)
- 4 It's a bit ..... to drink that water. (*risk*)
- 5 It's really hard to be ..... when you don't have much money. (*fashion*)
- 6 The children are so ..... . (*energy*)
- 7 The film had a very ..... ending. (*drama*)
- 8 My family aren't very ..... when we go on holiday. (*adventure*)
- 9 I live near a big ..... city. (*industry*)
- 10 Ali is very selfish and ..... . (*thought*)
- 11 Adam is very ..... and always wants to be the best at everything. (*competition*)
- 12 It's ..... to feel a bit worried before a long journey abroad. (*nature*)



## Reading and Use of English | Part 5

### Exam advice

Check the other options are not correct before choosing your answer.

You are going to read a newspaper article about someone arriving home after a long trip. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.



*Jim Whyte flew out of Japan after spending four months crossing Siberia.*

I got my usual seat on the plane, between the man with a large laptop and the woman with a screaming baby and directly in front of the kicking toddler. On this flight I had the added bonus of being at the front up against the wall which meant no legroom and no view of the movies. I'd read the in-flight magazine for the fifth time and discovered that the only film I hadn't seen was being shown on every flight operated by the airline except this one, all before the plane had finished taxiing down the runway.

line 8  
line 9

The flight home followed almost exactly the route I'd taken since November, flying via Seoul, Beijing and Mongolia to Irkutsk and then across the frozen wastes to Moscow. I looked out of the window for any signs of something familiar but I could see nothing but a sea of frozen trees stretching north to the Arctic Sea. A journey

that had taken four months, several visas and huge quantities of thermal underwear to complete now took little more than 12 hours, three lousy films and two airline meals to undo.

As the plane came in to land over London in the late afternoon sunshine, the Japanese and Korean tourists peered out of the windows for their first view through the London clouds of the suburbs round Heathrow Airport with the same enthusiasm I'd had for my first view of Kyoto or Ulan Bator. After such a long time away, even I found the regimented streets a strange sight.

By the time I'd collected my luggage from the carousel, it was beginning to sink in that I was home. I was no longer some strange exotic creature attracting the stares and attention of the local people and I realised I resented this. At least with my long hair and shaggy beard it was a certainty that I would be stopped at customs. 'What was the purpose of your visit?' I was asked. I was really beginning to enjoy the reaction to my answers, but the customs officer had already had enough of me and let me go. The doors to the arrivals hall sprung open and I was greeted by a sea of smiling, welcoming faces which quickly turned blank again when they realised I wasn't their relative. By the time I'd reached the other side of the hall, I'd lost the 'I'm back! Guess where I've been!' look on my face.

Little had changed in the past four months. If you had arrived back from such a journey some years ago, the UK could have been struck by a hurricane and you wouldn't have known about it until the pilot started circling above looking for a place to land. These days email, the Internet and 24-hour news mean that, despite your best efforts, it's impossible to completely lose touch with home; well, except when you stay in a tent in the desert for a week or so.

It was with a sense of sadness that I unpacked my dirty clothes and put my trusty rucksack in the cupboard. Somehow it just didn't seem right to see a piece of luggage that had spent its whole life travelling through the wilds of the Arctic, Europe and the wide open spaces of Asia, now folded up and confined to a shelf above the towels and bed linen until I set off again.

I loved every minute of the trip especially seeing the northern lights in Abisko, the Trans-Siberian Railway, camping in Mongolia and New Year in China. I'm already planning my next journey and reckon that the perfect antidote to crossing Siberia in January is to cross the Sahara in August. What do you think?

- 1 What does Jim mean by 'I got my usual seat on the plane' in the first paragraph?
  - A He preferred to sit at the front of the plane.
  - B He always seemed to get the worst place to sit.
  - C He had got the seat he had asked for.
  - D He liked to sit in the same place on each flight.
- 2 What does 'this one' refer to in lines 8–9?
  - A the airline
  - B the film
  - C the flight
  - D the magazine
- 3 What did Jim have in common with the tourists?
  - A He was not pleased at the clouds blocking his view.
  - B He was not sure whether he had made a wrong decision.
  - C He did not know this part of London very well either.
  - D He had experienced the same feelings on arriving in a new place.
- 4 How did Jim feel after he left the arrivals hall?
  - A irritated that nobody was interested in his homecoming
  - B disappointed that there was nobody to meet him
  - C upset that people weren't friendly towards him
  - D annoyed that the customs official hadn't trusted him
- 5 What does Jim say about keeping in touch while he was away?
  - A He would have preferred to be out of contact for longer.
  - B He was grateful that he was able to use email and the Internet.
  - C He would have liked to have received more up-to-date news from home.
  - D He was relieved to get emails in some remote places.
- 6 What is Jim's main purpose in writing the article?
  - A to explain why he wanted to make the trip
  - B to point out the things that can go wrong on a trip
  - C to suggest a route across Asia for other people to follow
  - D to describe his reactions to the trip coming to an end

## Listening | Part 1

### Exam advice

Read the questions first as they tell you what to listen for.

**04** You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).


- 1 You overhear someone talking to a tour guide. Why is she talking to him?
  - A to make a complaint
  - B to make a suggestion
  - C to ask for advice
- 2 You hear a man talking on the radio about a place he visited on holiday. What does he recommend?
  - A the countryside
  - B the entertainment
  - C the shops
- 3 You overhear two people talking about a holiday. What went wrong?
  - A The hotel was full.
  - B The suitcases got lost.
  - C The plane was delayed.
- 4 You overhear a woman leaving a message on an answerphone. She asks her friend to
  - A meet her at the airport.
  - B pick her up later than agreed.
  - C share a taxi with her.
- 5 You hear two people talking about a TV programme they saw. What irritated the man?
  - A the presenter's manner
  - B the way it was filmed
  - C the background music
- 6 You hear the following announcement on a train. What is the man doing?
  - A warning about a cancellation
  - B making a recommendation
  - C confirming a change
- 7 You overhear two people arranging a trip together. What is the woman most concerned about?
  - A seeing as much as possible
  - B how flexible they will be
  - C the cost of accommodation
- 8 You hear two people talking about something that happened on a journey. The girl feels
  - A embarrassed.
  - B relieved.
  - C confused.

## Grammar

*so, such, too, enough, little, few*

1 Complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

- 1 We have (A) *too many* (B) *enough* (C) *so few* milk.
- 2 I only eat (A) *too few* (B) *a little* (C) *too much* meat.
- 3 It was (A) *such a* (B) *so* (C) *such* delicious meal.
- 4 I've got (A) *so much* (B) *so many* (C) *so little* tomatoes in my garden this year.
- 5 There aren't (A) *too little* (B) *so few* (C) *enough* eggs to make a cake.
- 6 The recipe was (A) *too much* (B) *so* (C) *such* hard to understand.
- 7 There's (A) *few* (B) *little* (C) *such* time to cook in the evenings.
- 8 The market has (A) *such* (B) *few* (C) *so* fresh food.
- 9 This coffee is (A) *too* (B) *enough* (C) *so much* hot to drink.
- 10 I don't eat (A) *so much* (B) *few* (C) *enough* vegetables.

2  Some of these sentences contain mistakes. Correct the mistakes you find and put a tick (✓) next to the sentences which are correct.

- 1 This is really tasteless. I don't think the sauce was cooked for long enough. .... ✓
- 2 It only takes ~~so few~~ time to make an omelette. .... a little
- 3 The problem is children generally eat too little vegetables. ....
- 4 Most of the food we buy in supermarkets has too much packaging. ....
- 5 It's been such long time since I've had fresh strawberries. ....
- 6 She's much too thin. I'm worried about her. ....
- 7 There's so many salt in this that I can't eat it. ....
- 8 The restaurant wasn't so good as I had expected. ....
- 9 He can cook much more better than I can. ....
- 10 There isn't enough tomatoes for the salad. ....

## Vocabulary

Food and diet

1  Circle the correct word.

- 1 I generally prefer healthy (food) / *diet* like salads to things like hamburgers.
- 2 The dishes in this cookery book are very *elaborate* / *exclusive* and contain too many ingredients.
- 3 Athletes need to eat a very well-balanced *diet* / *food*.
- 4 Some people eat only raw *food* / *meals* because they think it's healthier.
- 5 You need to know how to cook a few *simple* / *fresh* dishes.
- 6 *Convenience* / *Organic* food often contains too much salt.
- 7 Don't eat *filling* / *heavy* snacks just before your main meal.
- 8 Experts have warned there may be a water *supply* / *shortage* this year.
- 9 Insects are becoming popular as a *food* / *diet* source.
- 10 We eat our main *meal* / *dish* at about 8 p.m.

2  Find the names of eight food-related words in the wordsearch. Use them to complete the sentences below.

H	B	A	N	A	N	S	J	F
S	M	A	N	P	P	P	U	A
E	P	R	O	T	E	I	N	D
A	D	L	E	L	O	N	K	A
W	H	E	R	B	S	A	A	I
E	R	A	F	E	A	C	N	R
E	Y	A	A	T	E	H	P	Y
D	E	T	T	A	R	G	A	E
S	C	A	N	T	E	E	N	S

- 1 Insects are a great source of .....
- 2 ..... is a green vegetable which is often eaten raw in salads or in pasta dishes.
- 3 Milk and cheese are types of ..... food.
- 4 ..... is found growing on rocks in the ocean.
- 5 People should eat less ..... food.
- 6 ..... like mint are added to some dishes to improve the taste.
- 7 Chocolate isn't good for you because it contains sugar and .....
- 8 Students eat their meals at school in the .....

## Writing | Part 2 A review

Read some restaurant reviews written by students. Their teacher has made some comments. Match each comment with a review.

### Teacher's comments

- 1 The information isn't given in a logical order.  
Review .....
- 2 The style is too informal.  
Review .....
- 3 The use of descriptive language is repetitive.  
Review .....
- 4 The grammatical range is very simple.  
Review .....
- 5 It includes irrelevant information.  
Review .....

### Student reviews

- A For dessert we had a really nice cheesecake. It was the nicest cheesecake I had ever tasted. It was even nicer than the cheesecake my grandmother makes and her cheesecake is very, very nice.
- B It was my friend's 18th birthday so we ordered a big cake for her as a surprise. As soon as the waiter appeared with the cake, everyone in the restaurant started singing 'Happy Birthday'. My friend was really embarrassed.
- C We complained about the service but the manager didn't seem bothered. I think that's terrible. I mean, if a customer complains, the manager should do something about it. My dad says he doesn't know how a restaurant like that can survive. The food's rubbish anyway; it's not just the service that's bad.
- D I like Dylan's restaurant because the food is delicious. The waiters are really friendly and there is a good atmosphere there. All my friends like this restaurant because the food is good and it isn't expensive.
- E It's an unusual place because everyone sits together at long tables, so you have to talk to people you have never met before. There's no menu, only a list of two or three dishes on a blackboard. This means the food is always really fresh. I like sitting with people I don't know because you meet some interesting people that way.

## Reading and Use of English | Part 4

### Exam advice

Make sure you use the word given without changing it.

For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

### Example:

- 0 They only had a little money to spend at the supermarket.  
**MUCH**  
They ..... *didn't have much* .....  
money to spend at the supermarket.

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

- 1 I'd rather eat at home than go out.  
**INSTEAD**  
I'd rather eat at home .....  
..... out.
- 2 'I suggest you have the fish,' the waiter said to me.  
**ADVISED**  
The waiter .....  
the fish.
- 3 There weren't enough eggs to make pancakes for breakfast.  
**FEW**  
There .....  
eggs to make pancakes for breakfast.
- 4 This dish needs more salt in it.  
**ENOUGH**  
This dish .....  
in it.
- 5 'I'm sorry, Madam, the fish has all gone.'  
**LEFT**  
'I'm sorry, Madam, there .....  
..... now.'
- 6 This chocolate cake recipe is better than the one my mother uses.  
**AS**  
The chocolate cake recipe my mother uses .....  
..... this one.

## Listening | Part 2

### Exam advice

Before you listen, read the questions and think about the kind of word or words which might fit each gap.

**05** You will hear an interview with Ivor Roberts, a chef who owns several restaurants. For questions **1–10**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.



### RUNNING A RESTAURANT

Ivor enjoys the **(1)** ..... of running the restaurants, although he also finds it worrying.

Ivor thinks customers return to the restaurant because of the **(2)** .....

Ivor says creating a good **(3)** ..... is very important for developing a successful restaurant.

Ivor's cooks have to identify the **(4)** ..... before they make one of his dishes.

Ivor doesn't think it's helpful for staff to see an excellent **(5)** .....

There was a problem with a restaurant a few years ago because people only went there for a **(6)** .....

Ivor says paying attention to **(7)** ..... is how he maintains a consistent level of service.

More than **(8)** ..... people phone to book a table at the riverside restaurant every day.

Ivor likes the fact that cooking is **(9)** ..... so the menu changes regularly.

In **(10)** ..... they begin to cook richer food.

## Reading and Use of English | Part 3

For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning (0).



### Edible rooftops

With the cost of producing and distributing food becoming (0) .....*increasingly*..... expensive, consumers are having to pay far higher prices for their food. In many cities around the world this has led to a new (1) ..... to produce food which is grown (2) ..... . The idea is to cut the distances food has to travel and to have (3) ..... sources of fresh vegetables available for people living in big cities.

INCREASE

MOVE

LOCAL

RELY

The main (4) ..... with growing vegetables in a city is that land is very expensive, so using space which is currently being wasted, such as rooftops, is seen as one (5) ..... . There are hundreds of unused places that could play an important role in creating a more sustainable environment, although clearly it would be (6) ..... for rooftop gardens to provide all the vegetables needed for a whole city, especially as rooftops are not the (7) ..... places to grow vegetables. There needs to be a good supply of rainwater and plants need some (8) ..... from the wind.

DIFFICULT

SOLVE

POSSIBLE

EASY

PROTECT

## Grammar


## Zero, first and second conditionals

Complete each sentence with the correct tense of the verb in brackets.

- 1 I ..... would enjoy ..... (enjoy) shopping if I could buy anything I wanted.
- 2 You wouldn't catch cold all the time if you ..... (wear) warmer clothes.
- 3 We'll never finish getting the room ready unless everyone ..... (help).
- 4 You will lose your friends if you ..... (not make) more effort to see them.
- 5 If we ..... (want) to improve our quality of life, we will have to use our cars less.
- 6 Don't miss any lessons unless you ..... (be) ill.
- 7 If I ..... (have) more spare time, I would spend it at the cinema.
- 8 Please contact me if you ..... (need) to ask any questions.
- 9 If I were free, I ..... (come) to the concert.
- 10 If you follow the river, you ..... (see) the college on the right.

## Vocabulary


## Words often confused

- 1  These sentences contain incorrect words. Use the words in the box below to help you correct them.

attend (x2) expect find out get to know  
join see ~~teach~~

- 1 I've ~~learned~~ lots of children how to swim. .... taught .....
- 2 Your train doesn't arrive till 7.45 so I'll attend you to arrive here at about eight. ....
- 3 I assist the same school as my brother. ....
- 4 Every student was given a questionnaire to know what their likes and dislikes were. ....
- 5 Membership of the sports club didn't cost much so I decided to take part in it. ....
- 6 There is a party on the first night of the course so students can know each other. ....
- 7 One hundred guests took part in the wedding. ....
- 8 We bought two tickets to attend the new film. ....

## Phrasal verbs

- 2  Replace each underlined word or phrase with a phrasal verb from the box. Put it in the correct tense.

find out get through get away with ~~look back~~  
point out put off sort out turn out

When I (1) think about the past ..... look back ....., one of the happiest periods of my life was between the ages of 5 and 11 when we lived on a tiny island. There were about six children on the island and we were taught by our parents. We spent a lot of time playing on the beach and in the fields as our parents thought that was a good way to (2) learn ..... about life. They (3) told us about ..... any activities that were really dangerous but most of the time we (4) weren't punished for ..... doing all kinds of naughty things and we had to (5) solve ..... any problems or arguments ourselves. Of course, we all preferred being outside to studying and (6) delayed ..... doing our homework as long as we could. Despite this, we (7) succeeded in ..... our exams and it all (8) ended ..... well as most of us have good jobs now, but none of us still lives on the island.



## Study words

- 3 **EP** Read this conversation between two students.  
Find the missing words in the wordsearch. Look in all directions.

**Martha:** Are you studying psychology now, Adam?

**Adam:** Yes, it's quite hard. In fact, I didn't think I'd get through the (1) .....admission..... process because there's so much competition for the (2) ..... I chose.

**Martha:** Well, you did well in your end-of-school exams so you deserved to get a place.

**Adam:** I got good (3) ..... in most subjects but my best results weren't in (4) ..... subjects. I've always done really well at art and technology. I hope I've made the right choice.

**Martha:** You'll have a (5) ..... in psychology at the end. I'm sure the job (6) ..... are very good – there are lots of things you could do afterwards.

**Adam:** I expect you're right. I've got to do my first piece of (7) ..... this weekend. I've done all the (8) ..... but I'm not sure if I'm doing it right.

**Martha:** Don't you have a (9) ..... who can help?

**Adam:** I've had a couple of (10) ..... with him but I didn't ask the right questions.

**Martha:** I'm sure you'll be fine.

C	L	T	T	F	E	F	U	E	T	N
W	O	E	O	E	L	R	E	G	U	H
N	D	U	R	O	T	U	T	S	T	J
E	E	G	R	T	E	A	N	U	O	A
P	E	S	U	S	A	E	R	E	R	C
D	E	T	E	D	E	O	C	O	I	A
M	A	R	K	S	A	W	A	H	A	D
C	O	U	R	S	E	D	O	A	L	E
R	E	S	E	A	R	C	H	R	S	M
P	R	O	S	P	E	C	T	S	K	I
N	O	I	S	S	I	M	D	A	C	C

## Word formation – suffixes

- 4 **EP** Use the following suffixes to change the verbs in the box into nouns:  
-ation, -ence, -ment or -ance. Write them in the correct column.

~~admire~~ amaze appear apply arrange assist concentrate encourage  
exist differ guide identify perform prefer publish punish

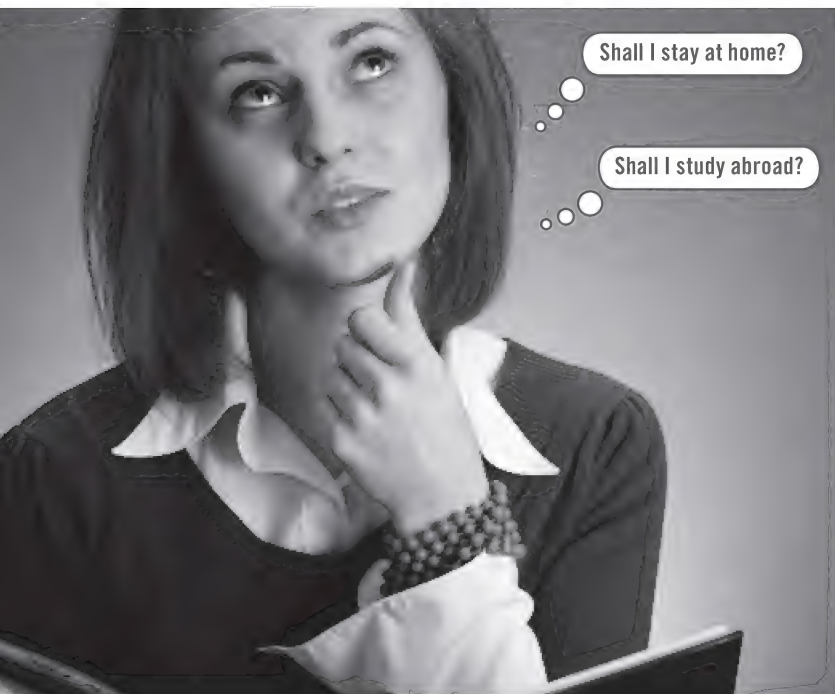
-ation	-ence	-ment	-ance
admiration			

- 5 Complete these sentences with appropriate nouns from the table.

- Julie's 40th birthday coincided with the ..... of her first novel.
- Having a car would make a huge ..... to my life.
- To my ....., I won a prize for the song I wrote.
- People didn't know of the ..... of the planet Uranus until Hirschel discovered it in 1871.
- Staff are available to offer ..... to anyone who needs help carrying their luggage.

## Reading and Use of English | Part 6

You are going to read an article for American teenagers going overseas to study. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.



### Studying Abroad

Have you always dreamed of traveling, meeting lots of different people, and maybe picking up a language or two? No matter what country you live in, you can fly over the world's highest waterfalls in Venezuela, learn world trade in Japan, study in France, or take dancing lessons in Ghana.

How? **1**  Semester, summer, and year-long programs allow you to attend school, take intensive language courses, or perform community service in another country. Read on to learn more about study abroad programs.

Besides the excitement of travel, you will experience new customs, holidays, foods, art, music, and politics firsthand.

**2**  This is because your viewpoint will be of an active member of the community, not as a tourist.

Another reason for studying abroad is that you'll become more self-assured. Christina studied in Caracas, Venezuela, a city of ten million people and a huge change from her

### Exam advice

When you have chosen a sentence for each gap, read the text before and after the gap again to check your answers.

hometown of 35,000! Christina says she learned how to be better at standing up for herself and her beliefs, and to express herself in another language. **3**  In addition, living away from home can also help you adjust in the transition to college and adulthood. Matthew says when he returned from studying in Australia, he was more mature and had a genuine interest in international affairs that really set him apart from his peers. 'After having gone abroad in high school, I found the transition to college to be straightforward – moving 560 miles from home didn't seem particularly daunting after having lived thousands of miles away.'

Although many academic programs abroad have academic requirements, you do not necessarily have to have the highest grades or marks to be eligible. **4**  Who you are is as important as your academic record. Study programs abroad look for students who are independent, self-assured, enjoy having new experiences and meeting different types of people, and can handle challenges.

If you really hate change and don't like the idea of figuring things out all on your own, then studying abroad may not be for you. It's important to be honest with yourself and really think about what you expect. **5**  Of course, if you want to change those things about yourself and don't mind tackling them head on, then studying abroad may be an ideal way to take the plunge.

Are you convinced that a year abroad is for you, but you're worried that your parents will never go for it? **6**  Explain that studying abroad is a chance of a lifetime and that it offers great academic opportunities.

You might also sell them on the idea that students in study programs abroad gain experiences by being in a new culture, broaden their horizons, and increase their maturity and self-confidence levels. And by studying abroad you will have an educational advantage when entering college or starting a career.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>A</b> Use some of the points of view that sold you on the idea to explain why you want to study overseas.</p> <p><b>B</b> But perhaps more importantly, the different circumstances mean you will learn a lot not only about cultures and people but also about yourself.</p> <p><b>C</b> You could join a study program abroad, where high-school and college students live with a host family in a foreign country.</p> | <p><b>D</b> What could give you more self-confidence than that?</p> <p><b>E</b> You will have forgotten any doubts you once had about your decision.</p> <p><b>F</b> And most do not have language requirements.</p> <p><b>G</b> You could end up having a miserable time if you don't!</p> |
|---|---|

## Listening | Part 3

**06** You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about why they are doing a course. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) the reason each speaker gives. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- |                                   |           |                      |                                |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| A to update some skills           | Speaker 1 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="1"/> |
| B to get a particular job         | Speaker 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="2"/> |
| C to gain promotion               | Speaker 3 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="3"/> |
| D to enable further study         | Speaker 4 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="4"/> |
| E to meet similar people          | Speaker 5 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text" value="5"/> |
| F to learn something creative     |           |                      |                                |
| G to continue a previous interest |           |                      |                                |
| H to start a business             |           |                      |                                |

## Reading and Use of English | Part 3

For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in **the same line**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### Exam advice

Check you have spelt your answers correctly.

### Abroad with us!

The company *Study Abroad* was (0) .....*originally*..... founded in 1991 for students who wished to study French in France. Its success led to other schools around the world.

**ORIGIN**

Learning a language in the country in which it is spoken is, of course, a far more (1) ..... and faster process than studying in your own country. It is also an opportunity to mix with local (2) ..... and in this way you can acquire a greater and deeper (3) ..... of the people whose language you are studying.

**EFFECT  
INHABIT  
KNOW**

In order to choose the right course for you, we suggest you contact us to discuss your particular (4) ..... . From the information you give us, we can make some (5) ..... and suggest several different (6) ..... . We want to avoid you choosing something (7) ..... which you won't enjoy. Our aim is that all our students have a truly (8) ..... experience.

**REQUIRE  
RECOMMEND  
POSSIBLE  
SUIT  
MEMORY**

## Grammar

## Articles

1 Complete each gap with *a*, *the* or *-*.

## Working in films

You don't need to be (1) ..... famous actor to get (2) ..... part on (3) ..... film set but you need to be willing to start at (4) ..... bottom. For example, you could spend hours standing in (5) ..... rain by (6) ..... gate in (7) ..... field stopping (8) ..... people from coming in.

In (9) ..... Britain and most other countries, you should look for (10) ..... job as (11) ..... 'runner'. Runners fetch things and help generally. This is (12) ..... most junior job and even if you want to be (13) ..... camera operator, it's (14) ..... good place to start. You could do (15) ..... training course but (16) ..... best qualification is (17) ..... experience.



## Countable and uncountable nouns

2 Complete each sentence with a word from the box. You don't need to use all the words but you will need to make some of them plural.

advice dish equipment experience food  
information knowledge luggage ~~meat~~  
scenery suggestion suitcase tool view

1 There are few ..... meals ..... of two courses which can be prepared in less than 20 minutes.

- 2 If you need any climbing ..... like a helmet or ropes, that shop over there is the place to go.
- 3 The amount of ..... the average family eats in Britain seems to go up every year.
- 4 If you take a large number of ..... onto the plane, you have to pay extra.
- 5 Jack sends long emails but they contain little ..... about what he's doing.
- 6 We climbed to the top of the tower where the ..... were spectacular.
- 7 Here are a few ..... on how to get a job in the music industry.
- 8 If you come to dinner, I will make you a traditional ..... like beetroot soup.
- 9 You can walk to the hostel from the station unless you have a great deal of .....
- 10 You might not get the job because you have little ..... in advertising.

## Vocabulary


Adjective collocations with *job* and *work*

1 **EP** For each sentence, choose a word from the box. Then circle *job* or *work* in each sentence.

weekend outdoor paid skilled  
full-time temporary

- 1 I have a ..... *job / work* – I work eight hours a day, five days a week.
- 2 I can't afford to live on what I earn – I need to find a well-..... *job / work*.
- 3 I'm looking for ..... *job / work* – I don't mind what it is but I'm only free on Saturdays and Sundays.
- 4 I'm only working here for six weeks because this is a ..... *job / work*.
- 5 You need qualifications and training to be a mechanic – it's ..... *job / work*.
- 6 ..... *job / work* can be very demanding in the winter but I prefer it to working in an office.

## Words often confused

- 2  Five of the sentences below contain an incorrect word. Correct them and put a tick (✓) next to the sentences which are correct.

- 1 I saw a really funny programme on TV last night. .... ✓
- 2 I'm not working tomorrow so I'll take the ~~possibility~~ to play tennis. .... opportunity
- 3 Thirty years ago, people didn't have so many occasions to travel. ....
- 4 My father's written a novel and there's an opportunity it might be published. ....
- 5 The course will be funny as the other students are friendly. ....
- 6 I'll lend you my necklace as it's a special occasion. ....
- 7 Is there a possibility that you could work on Saturday instead of Friday? ....
- 8 I've been offered a wonderful occasion to play at a music festival. ....

Dear Jay, Thank you for your letter. I have a job in a shop near where I live. I work every Saturday (1) ..... but ..... in the holidays I work full-time. (2) ..... I enjoy the contact with people, it's a shoe shop and I'm not really interested in what I'm selling! Most people don't want to work in the evening (3) ..... it's not too difficult to get an evening or weekend job in a supermarket. Some even stay open all night! (4) ..... students often work in restaurants and cafés because that's usually evening and weekend work too so you could look for a job as a waiter. (5) ..... the weekends are probably when you want to spend time with your friends. (6) ..... you might get free food and that will save you money! I hope that's helpful. (7) ..... the jobs I suggest are hard work. However, I think working in a restaurant is more interesting. (8) ..... I can send you details of some websites you could look at which advertise summer jobs. I look forward to seeing you in the summer. Best wishes, Ben

## Writing | Part 2 A letter

- 1 Read the exam question below. Then complete each gap in the reply with a linking word or phrase from the box.

You have received a letter from an American student called Jay. Read this part of the letter and then write your letter to Jay.

When I finish school, I'm going to spend the summer in your country and I'd like to get a job. Can you tell me what kinds of jobs are available for students and which you think is best to apply for?

Thanks,  
Jay

Write your letter in 140–190 words in an appropriate style.

although both but for the same reason,  
if you like, so as a result  
the disadvantage is that on the other hand,

- 2 Answer these questions.

- 1 Which jobs does Ben write about?
- 2 What explanation does he give for suggesting these jobs?
- 3 Which job does he suggest is best? What reasons does he give?

- 3 The letter doesn't have any paragraphs. Mark where they should go.



## Listening | Part 1

**07** You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions **1–8**, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

- 1** You overhear two people talking at the end of the day. Where are they?  
**A** in a shop  
**B** in an office  
**C** at home
- 2** You hear a man talking on the phone about a job he has been offered. How does he feel?  
**A** confused  
**B** upset  
**C** disappointed
- 3** You hear a woman talking on the radio about her job. She says it's  
**A** tiring.  
**B** interesting.  
**C** exciting.
- 4** You hear a woman talking to a group of students. What is she doing?  
**A** asking for information  
**B** giving advice  
**C** explaining a decision
- 5** You hear two people talking about their office. What do they agree about?  
**A** They need more places for storage.  
**B** There are too many people in it.  
**C** There's too much noise.
- 6** You hear a teenager talking to his boss. What excuse does he give for being late?  
**A** He didn't have any transport.  
**B** He wasn't given information he needed.  
**C** He had to help someone.
- 7** You hear a message on a telephone answering service. The speaker wants to  
**A** offer thanks  
**B** make a suggestion  
**C** change a plan
- 8** You hear a girl talking to a friend. What job does she prefer?  
**A** waitress  
**B** kitchen assistant  
**C** receptionist

## Reading and Use of English | Part 7

You are going to read an article about being a newspaper reporter. For questions **1–10**, choose from the people (**A–D**). The people may be chosen more than once.

### Which person says

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| they had a particular advantage when applying for one job?                         | <b>1</b> <input type="text"/>  |
| time for research is often limited?  | <b>2</b> <input type="text"/>  |
| their present job is good training for their future career?                        | <b>3</b> <input type="text"/>  |
| they find it difficult when they are not permitted to finish something?            | <b>4</b> <input type="text"/>  |
| it is important to take advantage of subject areas you know a lot about?           | <b>5</b> <input type="text"/>  |
| a wide range of general knowledge is important?                                    | <b>6</b> <input type="text"/>  |
| it is important not to make mistakes?  | <b>7</b> <input type="text"/>  |
| they have not advanced steadily in their career?                                   | <b>8</b> <input type="text"/>  |
| it is important for them to build links with the community?                        | <b>9</b> <input type="text"/>  |
| that journalists should not let their own point of view influence what they write? | <b>10</b> <input type="text"/> |



## Working in the news

*Newspaper journalists or reporters source, research and write stories for publication in local, regional and national press. Four young reporters tell us what it's like for them and offer tips for those who are hoping to become journalists.*



### A Craig

As a reporter, you really have to be ready for anything. A story could come up on a subject you know nothing about and you may have just half an hour to read a report or past stories before you interview someone. I spend most of my time in the office, unfortunately. My advice for potential journalists is that you need to be able to speak to anyone in all walks of life. A story could come up where the subject is close to your heart but you have to be unbiased and open to other people's opinions, even if you do not agree with them. Every subject is useful – you need to know a little bit about everything.

### B Beth

I would say about 60% of my time is spent inside the office. It is always better to visit someone in their house as it makes for a much better story, but due to time constraints unfortunately this is not always possible. The experience I'm gaining at a local newspaper will set me up for a job on a bigger newspaper. Local newspapers are a great source of news for national newspapers. The general agreement at my newspaper is that the story can be passed on as long as it has appeared in our paper or on our website first. To be a journalist you must be outgoing and professional, and you also have to ensure accuracy in all stories. You will often find yourself in a situation where you have to generate a conversation with a complete stranger who may not want to speak to you!

### C Andrew

My first job was with a regional paper. I think the editor was impressed by the fact that I come from the area and know about local issues. I now work from home on a freelance basis, writing features for the Sunday newspapers. You have to be very self-motivated and able to generate ideas for new stories all the time. In a good week I'll sell two or three features to magazines. Some weeks I'll sell nothing. Journalism isn't a profession where you progress upwards from one position to the next. I've made several moves already but it's not clear whether they were upwards, downwards or sideways! You need to be prepared to work hard to get work experience, get a qualification and demonstrate your commitment. If you're a specialist in anything (sport, music, computer games), write about it.

### D Deborah

I had no career plan at all when I graduated – I found work with a very small family-owned paper where I found myself doing all sorts of jobs. While there I decided to train as a journalist. I must be the only person in the universe to 'fall into' journalism! A crucial part of my job is building contacts locally. I attend a lot of council meetings to try to find out what is going on with the 15,000 employees and attend numerous other meetings. Why do I do it? It's certainly not for the money, which is very poor. I really enjoy seeing my words change things. The frustrations include leaving a story I'm enjoying working on because the editor wants something else.

## Grammar

Infinitive and verb + *-ing*

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets (the infinitive or *-ing* form). In some of the sentences, both are correct.

- 1 I began ..... (go) snowboarding when I went to stay with my uncle in the mountains.
- 2 There was no point ..... (try) to windsurf yesterday because there wasn't enough wind.
- 3 We continued ..... (train) for the race even though the weather was terrible.
- 4 I stopped ..... (rest) after running for five kilometres.
- 5 Remember ..... (not go) to college tomorrow as it's closed.
- 6 I started ..... (do) rock climbing when I was a university student.
- 7 Don't forget ..... (bring) plenty of water on the climbing trip.
- 8 It wasn't worth ..... (continue) up the mountain because we couldn't see anything through the mist.
- 9 My family stopped ..... (visit) Scotland every summer when my grandparents moved.
- 10 I prefer ..... (sail) on the sea to on a lake.
- 11 I was offered a place in the regional swimming team but it meant ..... (travel) to competitions every weekend.
- 12 I meant ..... (tell) Oliver about my new job when I saw him but I forgot.

2 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box that both fits grammatically and makes sense. There are two verbs which you don't need to use.

admitted allowed avoided decided  
expected failed promised succeeded  
thought warned

- 1 My parents weren't happy about it but they ..... me to go paragliding when I was 14.
- 2 My father only ..... to learn how to snowboard when he was 50 and now he's better than me!
- 3 Everyone ..... Daniel to win the race so they were surprised when he lost.
- 4 The ski instructor ..... taking us on the higher slopes because it was our first lesson.
- 5 The guide was really embarrassed when he ..... not knowing the way home.
- 6 Unfortunately we ..... to reach the top of the mountain because of the bad weather.
- 7 Nobody had ..... about bringing a map in case we got lost.
- 8 The team were so happy when they ..... in winning the silver cup.

## Vocabulary

Phrasal verbs and expressions with *take*

1 **EP** Complete the sentences using the correct form of one of the expressions.

take turns take part in take a risk take exercise  
take up to take someone's place

- 1 Everybody is welcome to ..... the race.
- 2 Jack was injured so Andy ..... on the team and played in the final instead.
- 3 A professional tennis match can ..... five hours to complete.
- 4 If you don't ..... when you're young, your health may suffer when you're older.
- 5 We decided to ..... and go sailing even though the wind was quite strong.
- 6 There weren't enough tennis rackets for everyone so we had to ..... playing.

- 2 **EP** Look at the phrasal verbs and their definitions. Then complete the sentences with the correct verb.

take sthg up	to start a new hobby or activity
take to sthg	to be good at, or enjoy something new
take after	to be similar to a member of your family
take off	to be a success, become established
take sthg on	to accept new challenges or responsibilities
take away	to remove

- I take ..... my father. He was scared of heights too.
- I've been asked to take ..... the role of group leader on the next climbing expedition.
- Her career as an underwater photographer has really taken ..... Her photos are always in different magazines.
- I think he should take ..... a new challenge. Something like cross-country running would be good.
- The injured rugby player was taken ..... by ambulance.
- I didn't think I'd enjoy it much but I really took ..... snowboarding. It wasn't as difficult as I'd expected.

## Verb collocations with sporting activities

- 3 **EP** Circle the correct word.
- I didn't realise so many people were *watching* / *looking* me when my windsurf crashed into a boat.
  - People who enjoy *playing* / *doing* judo must be so fit.
  - What kind of sports do you enjoy *playing* / *doing*?
  - The crowd was cheering so loudly I couldn't *listen* / *hear* a word the referee was saying.
  - Shall we *watch* / *see* the football match you recorded this evening?
  - Alisha has been *doing* / *going* climbing every weeker for the last three months.

## Writing | Part 2 A report

Find ten spelling mistakes in this report.

### Report on college trip to Brookwood Adventure Centre

#### Introduction

The aim of this report is to evaluate the recent college trip to Brookwood Adventure Centre and to make recomendations about future college visits to this centre.

#### College trip, 19–23 June

Brookwood is conviniently situated from the college (two hours by bus) near Bluewater Lake. 20 students from the college spent five days there and took part in a sailing course.

#### The facilities

The acommodation was very confortable and spacious. The food was excelent, although some students said there wasn't enough choice. There are also cheap restaurants a short bycycle ride away.

#### The courses

The activities were well organised and safety standards were high. Students said they enjoyed the course despite the bad wether. Some students thought there weren't enough oportunities to practise sailing but they were impressed with the instructors, who were all extremely experienced. Each student was given a lot of personal attention wich helped them to develop their confidence.

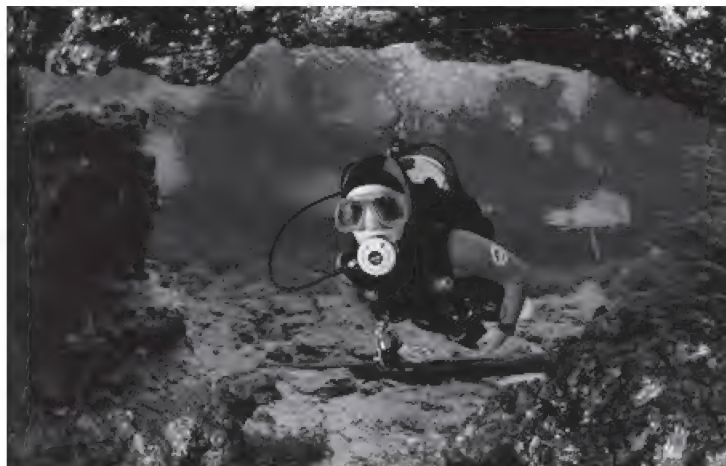
#### Conclusion

I belive this course was beneficial for all the participants. It was also good value for money. For these reasons I would suggest organising the same trip next year.



## Listening | Part 2

**08** You will hear part of a radio interview with Barry Helman, a cave-diving expert. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.



### CAVE DIVING

Barry says it is the incredible beauty and (1) ..... of the caves that attracts him to diving.

Barry compares himself to an (2) .....

Other divers say the danger is a (3) .....

Barry says the most frightening thing about cave diving is the complete (4) .....

Because it's not possible to get to the surface easily, having good (5) ..... skills is essential for survival.

Most accidents involve people who take (6) ..... when diving.

(7) Not having enough ..... is a potentially dangerous problem.

You need to have proper (8) ..... to do cave diving.

A good cave diver should never (9) ..... when facing a serious problem.

Barry thinks being a good diver increases your (10) ..... in normal life.

## Reading and Use of English | Part 2

### Exam advice

Read the whole text when you have finished to make sure the words you have written make sense.

For questions 1–8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### What is ski touring?

Ski touring is exactly that – touring on skis. It combines (0) .....the..... best bits of skiing and mountaineering and provides the perfect way to explore the mountains in winter. The advantages (1) ..... ski touring are that you can really escape the crowds, enjoy the solitude of the mountains and (2) ..... rewarded with breathtaking views and exhilarating descents.

Ski touring involves both going up and down the mountain, so even for experienced skiers new skills (3) ..... to be acquired. (4) ..... is much to learn about 'skinning up' (getting up the mountain) that improves efficiency and saves energy. Similarly, you want to be (5) ..... to enjoy going down, which means learning to cope with the variety of snow conditions you will encounter off-piste. (6) ..... all ski touring is very demanding, you must be (7) ..... good physical condition. The fitter you are, the (8) ..... fun you will have.



## Reading and Use of English | Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### Exam advice

Some questions test words which are part of fixed expressions.

### Example:

0 (A) make    B do    C ensure    D have

### Planning an adventure trip

Researching your destination properly will (0) ..... all aspects of your adventure trip easier, as well as helping you to (1) ..... the most out of the experience. Research will help you pick the best places to go but you'll also learn what you need to pack, and also what cultural (and sometimes political) issues you should be (2) ..... of.

Climate and seasonal pricing are important (3) ..... in your decision about when to go.

For adventure travel, bad weather or weather you're not (4) ..... for can ruin the trip.

While you can't predict what the (5) ..... weather will be, find out as much as you can about the climate in advance.

While some research is absolutely (6) ..... , don't plan every moment of your trip in advance. Over-planning tends to make people less (7) ..... to take part in the surprising and spontaneous (8) ..... that are part of any sort of adventure travel. It's really important to keep a big reserve of excitement and energy ready for the unpredictable.

- |                   |                |             |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 A take          | B get          | C find      | D set           |
| 2 A aware         | B familiar     | C informed  | D knowledgeable |
| 3 A points        | B reasons      | C factors   | D details       |
| 4 A anticipated   | B prepared     | C expected  | D planned       |
| 5 A accurate      | B correct      | C true      | D exact         |
| 6 A needed        | B essential    | C ideal     | D useful        |
| 7 A curious       | B interested   | C attracted | D willing       |
| 8 A circumstances | B performances | C events    | D chances       |

## Grammar

## Reported speech

- 1 Anita asked her friends what they thought about a television programme and wrote down what they told her. Write the words each person actually said.

For my English homework, I want to write about a television programme called *Life swap*. What do you think about it?



Anita

- 1 Lucy told me she would definitely watch the whole series.
- 2 Jessica said her whole family had watched it the day before and they had all liked it.
- 3 Harry said he had never seen it and he didn't want to.
- 4 Grace said she was going to watch it the following week.
- 5 Daniel told me he couldn't wait for the next episode because he was really enjoying it.
- 6 Charlie said he had only seen one episode and it had been a bit boring but he might watch it again.

- 1 Lucy: *...I'll definitely watch the whole series.* .....
- 2 Jessica: .....  
.....
- 3 Harry: .....  
.....
- 4 Grace: .....  
.....
- 5 Daniel: .....  
.....
- 6 Charlie: .....  
.....

## Reporting verbs

- 2 Match what the people said (A–G) with a reporting verb from the box.

admit announce complain ~~inform~~  
promise recommend warn

- A The bus leaves at two thirty.  
.....*inform*.....
- B The city centre can be dangerous at night.  
.....
- C This food tastes disgusting.  
.....
- D I will give the money back tomorrow.  
.....
- E I'm going to live in Brazil.  
.....
- F I told a lie.  
.....
- G You should watch the new James Bond film.  
.....

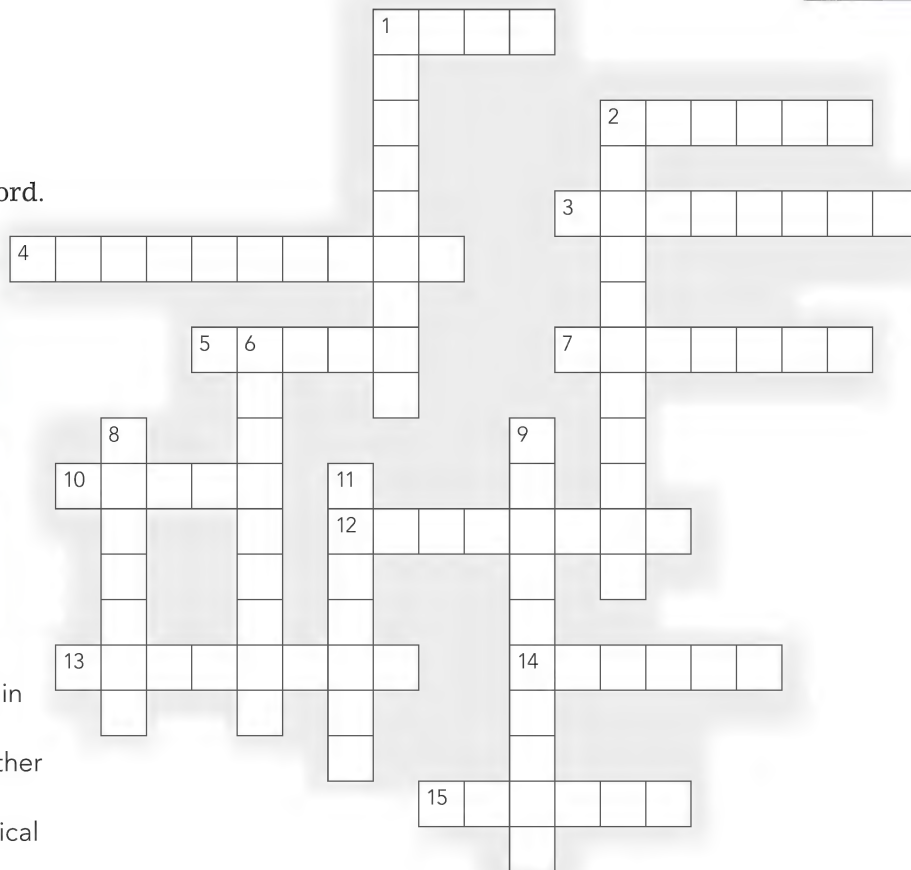
- 3 Now report what the people in Exercise 2 said.

- 1 The bus driver informed us that  
*the bus left at two thirty.* .....
- 2 Filip complained that  
.....
- 3 Beatriz promised that  
.....
- 4 Paul announced that  
.....
- 5 Karima recommended that  
.....
- 6 Roberto warned that  
.....
- 7 Tereza admitted that  
.....

# Vocabulary

## Entertainment

1 **EP** Read the clues and complete the crossword.



### Across

- 1 The ..... was first performed in this theatre in 1934.
- 2 This entrance is for actors only whereas the other entrance is for the general .....
- 3 I'm a TV ..... so I have to make all the practical arrangements for a programme.
- 4 The first ..... on last night's quiz show won £10,000.
- 5 My favourite actor was only in the first ..... of the play unfortunately.
- 7 A law was passed to give famous people greater ..... from the press.
- 10 The two singers sang together on ..... for the first time in 20 years.
- 12 The ..... started clapping as soon as the band were announced.
- 13 The film was made on ..... in Hawaii.
- 14 The ..... was excellent, despite none of the actors being professional.
- 15 The second episode in the new ..... about musicians was much better than the first.

### Down

- 1 At the beginning of the show, the ..... told everyone what the prizes were.
- 2 The main actor's ..... wasn't as good as usual tonight.
- 6 This magazine always has an article about the life of a famous .....
- 8 Most Bollywood films are made in film ..... in Mumbai.
- 9 There were more ..... than usual at the football match.
- 11 A ..... is a newspaper which has short reports and a lot of photos.

## Verb collocations with *ambition*, *career*, *experience* and *job*

2 **EP** Choose the correct word, A–D, for each gap.

- 1 Anna had a real talent for dance and eventually ..... *fulfilled* ..... her ambition to dance at the Lincoln Center in New York.  
A fulfilled B concluded C succeeded D convinced
- 2 If you ..... experience, you'll never get anywhere as a designer.  
A miss B abandon C lack D deny
- 3 Gerry was determined to ..... a career with animals and eventually he succeeded in setting up his own practice as a vet.  
A launch B pursue C realise D perform
- 4 If you want to ..... experience of working with children, you could do some babysitting for your cousins.  
A get B achieve C earn D make
- 5 I turned ..... a job in Thailand and I've regretted it ever since.  
A up B out C back D down

## Listening | Part 3

**09** You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about a film they have seen. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) what each person thinks about the film. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.



- A It was boring.
- B It was too brief.
- C It was set in the wrong location.
- D The action scenes were unconvincing.
- E The plot was too complicated.
- F It was too serious.
- G One of the actors let the others down.
- H The acting was poor.

Speaker 1  1

Speaker 2  2

Speaker 3  3

Speaker 4  4

Speaker 5  5

## Reading and Use of English | Part 4

For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

### Example:

- 0 The train driver said, 'The train will be 30 minutes late.'

#### DELAY

The train driver announced that there ..... *would be a delay* ..... of 30 minutes.

- 1 I had an invitation from Miranda to join her ice skating tomorrow.  
**GO**  
Miranda invited ..... ice skating with her and her friends the next day.
- 2 Lee told us he was sorry that he hadn't come to our party.  
**FOR**  
Lee apologised ..... to our party.
- 3 Alice told Tom she thought he had scratched the car.  
**OF**  
Alice accused ..... the car.
- 4 In the end I got my sister to agree that I could borrow her dress.  
**LEND**  
I finally persuaded ..... her dress.
- 5 I told the hotel receptionist that my room was too small.  
**ABOUT**  
I complained ..... too small to the hotel receptionist.
- 6 We were warned by the policeman about the traffic jam ahead.  
**THERE**  
The policeman warned ..... a traffic jam ahead.

## Reading and Use of English | Part 6

You are going to read an article about a woman who works with celebrities as a fashion stylist. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

### 'I often spend the day shopping'



*Rachel Fanconi is a fashion stylist who has worked with many stars. She was interviewed by Alex McRae*

Fashion styling is basically about making people look nice. I work on editorial photo shoots, styling models for fashion spreads in magazines and newspapers, and I also style celebrities for big awards ceremonies. 1  There's actually a strong commercial element to styling.

A typical day usually starts with me packing up and returning clothes worn at an awards ceremony the night before, then heading out to find new things for my next assignment. Some stylists go through public relations agencies to find clothes. 2  As a stylist, your contacts are extremely important, so I'm very protective of mine. If I'm finding clothes for someone new, I'll call the person first to discuss their likes and dislikes, which helps me to put together a profile. Then I'll spend the day shopping and bring back lots of different outfits for them to choose from.

The best thing about my job is shopping. I hope that doesn't sound too shallow. 3  I work with a big list of people – models, make-up artists, photographers – on various different assignments, and it's lovely checking in with them if I haven't seen them for a few months. You're collaborating together to make something look gorgeous, and when things come together, it's hugely satisfying.

It's easy, however, to get caught up in the glamour of the job. I feel that with any demanding career, it's important to have a balance. 4  My husband

and I are both stylists and we try to avoid this. We're great football fans – we go to lots of games and try to keep one part of our lives separate from our jobs.

There are a range of skills you need to be a top fashion stylist. It's not enough to have an artistic eye.

5  For example, if you go to gigs, exhibitions and plays, it will inform your work. During a fashion shoot, you have to be hawk-eyed, ready to swoop on any uneven hemlines. It is important to be really thorough and careful. I take digital photos and print out suggestions of shoe, bag and outfit combinations, to make sure everything goes together.

So the reality is that it's a lot of hard work. If you want to be a fashion stylist, get a qualification under your belt – not necessarily a degree in fashion styling, but maybe in design. 6  Then do work experience with a stylist in the most stressful environment possible – probably fashion shoots for a newspaper – so you learn to work under pressure to a deadline. Try to learn your craft from a stylist you admire, be as professional as you can, and be prepared to do a lot of work for free.

- A** Otherwise, you could let styling take over your life and become a caricature 'fashion' person, in a bubble.
- B** You should try to find inspiration in unexpected places.
- C** I work differently in that I prefer to deal with people directly, and I try to support London designers.
- D** More important is planning and organisation.
- E** Their clothes are usually loaned, because when an outfit appears in a magazine or on a celebrity, it's advertising.
- F** That will give you a useful range of skills.
- G** Apart from that, it's the social aspect of the job which is important to me.

## Grammar

## Modal verbs to express certainty and possibility

1 Rewrite the sentences in *italics* using a modal verb: *might, may, could, must* or *can't*.

1 Ryan is behaving very strangely. *I'm sure he's in love.*  
He ..... *must be* ..... in love.

2 Deborah is looking a bit tired. *Perhaps she's working too hard.*  
She .....

3 He never goes on holiday. *I don't suppose he earns much.*  
He .....

4 She is studying full-time and she has a job in a restaurant. *I imagine that's very hard.*  
That .....

5 That man's quite young. *He's definitely not Claire's grandfather.*  
That .....

6 He's just bought a new car and a yacht. *He obviously sold his business for a lot of money.*  
He .....

7 Andy and Sarah aren't speaking to each other. *I don't believe they've had another argument.*  
They ..... another argument.

8 You seem very familiar. *Perhaps we've met before.*  
We .....

9 She says she doesn't like children. *I'm sure she didn't have a happy childhood herself.*  
She ..... a happy childhood.

10 I don't know why she didn't tell me she'd left her job. *It's possible she thought I would be angry.*  
She .....

2 Read the paragraph about risk-taking. Circle the correct modal verbs.

Psychologists believe that taking risks has always been part of human nature. For early humans, risk-taking (1) *must / can't* have been part of everyday life. Psychologists think that early human risk-takers (2) *may / can't* have been more likely to explore new places, possibly finding a new source of water or food. Such individuals (3) *can't / might* also have risked doing things differently, such as using a new kind of weapon or animal trap. These acts (4) *must / mustn't* have given the risk-taker a great sense of achievement, but (5) *can't / could* also have profoundly benefited his or her group by improving their lives in some way.

## Writing | Part 2 An article

You see this advertisement in your college magazine.

## Articles wanted

**Who has inspired you most?**

**A friend? A family member? Someone famous?**

Tell us why you admire them and describe the influence this person has had on you.

The best article will appear in next term's magazine.

Write your article in 140–190 words.

1 Read the following introductory paragraphs.

1 Which title do you think has the most impact?

2 Which paragraph is about the right length?

3 Underline all the adjectives which describe personality and feelings.

4 Which paragraph repeats the same vocabulary and structures too often?

## A

## A living example

My favourite aunt has had a very big influence on me. She is my father's oldest sister and I spent a lot of time with her when I was growing up. She didn't have any children of her own so she treated all her nephews and nieces as if they were her own children. She was quite old-fashioned in many ways and could be quite critical if she didn't approve of our behaviour or our clothes. But at the same time she was always ready to listen to us and discuss our feelings without getting shocked or angry.

## B

## My favourite cousin

My family have all influenced me in different ways. My parents taught me to be responsible and to work hard. My grandmother taught me how to cook. But the person who has had the biggest impact on me is my cousin Robert because he taught me how to have fun and how to enjoy life.

2 Read the rest of *My favourite cousin*.

- Find more adjectives that describe personality and feelings.
- Replace the word *very* with a word from the box to add variety and interest. Can you use the modifying adverbs in the box in all the examples?

extremely particularly really quite

Robert was **(1)** *very* confident whereas I used to be **(2)** *very* shy and always stressed. But Robert taught me that being stressed doesn't help solve problems. Robert never got upset when things went wrong and I decided I wanted to be like him. So I stopped worrying so much and soon I began to enjoy life more.

A cousin who is a few years older can have a **(3)** *very* big influence. In my case Robert had a bigger influence than my older brother because that relationship was always **(4)** *very* competitive and my brother never wanted to spend time with me.

Now Robert and I have **(5)** *very* different jobs and interests but I will always be **(6)** *very* grateful to him for showing me that it's easy to have fun and enjoy life.

## Vocabulary

*stay, spend and pass; make, cause and have; achieve, carry out and devote*

## 1 Circle the correct verb.

- Did you *stay* / *spend* at the party till the end?
- Reading is the best way to *spend* / *pass* the time when you are travelling.
- I used to *spend* / *pass* all my holidays at my grandparents' house.
- Studies have shown that teenagers *spend* / *pass* more time playing computer games than watching TV.
- Some people prefer *staying* / *spending* at home to going out.
- A lot of time has *spent* / *passed* since we saw each other.

## 2 Which verbs in the table collocate with the nouns in the box? Put the nouns in the correct column. Some can go in more than one column.

progress fun patience confusion trouble  
a shock peace an effort damage an impact on  
changes offence a mistake unhappiness

make	cause	have

## 3 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- During the exam the students tried to carry out ...
- Their marriage was successful because they devoted ...
- Ella finally achieved ...
- Scientists have been carrying out ...
- Some scientists devote ...
- It can take a long time to achieve ...

- A new research on what makes people happy.  
B her ambition to become a doctor.  
C their teacher's instructions perfectly.  
D their lives to finding a cure for diseases.  
E a lot of time to each other.  
F success in your career.

- 1 ..... 2 ..... 3 .....  
4 ..... 5 ..... 6 .....

## Adjectives describing personality

### 4 EP Match the adjectives with the definitions.

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1 creative    | A Someone who wants to get a good job and make a lot of money. |
| 2 sociable    | B Someone who is imaginative and has lots of ideas.            |
| 3 adventurous | C Someone who is friendly and likes meeting new people.        |
| 4 shy         | D Someone who worries a lot and gets stressed easily.          |
| 5 ambitious   | E Someone who finds it difficult to meet new people.           |
| 6 nervous     | F Someone who enjoys risky and challenging experiences.        |

5 Now choose one adjective from above to describe the people in each photograph.

## Listening | Part 4

▶ 10 You will hear an interview with Professor Jackson, a psychologist, talking about the science of happiness. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- Professor Jackson thinks surveys on happiness
  - are less accurate than economic studies.
  - will be used to measure the success of governments.
  - will become less useful in the future.
- What does Professor Jackson suggest about diet?
  - It is given more attention by happy people.
  - People feel happier if they have a good diet.
  - It has less effect on life expectancy than happiness.
- What seems to be the relationship between standard of living and happiness?
  - People are happier now than in the past.
  - People in rich countries are getting happier.
  - People need to achieve a basic income to be happy.
- People who buy material goods to make them happy are
  - usually dissatisfied with their purchases.
  - confusing happiness with pleasure.
  - only happy for a short time.
- What does Professor Jackson say about the effect of relationships on happiness?
  - Having strong friendships may improve health.
  - People with a lot of friends seem to be the happiest.
  - Close friends are more important for happiness than family.
- What do recent studies say about happiness at work?
  - People need to feel useful.
  - People need to enjoy their work.
  - People need to have goals.
- Professor Jackson says the easiest way to increase happiness is to
  - smile more often.
  - stop comparing yourself to others.
  - do something kind every day.



## Reading and Use of English | Part 3

For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### Personality types

It's often said that no two people are exactly (0) .....*alike*....., but according to one (1) ..... theory, we all share one of 16 distinct personality types, which are formed by several (2) ..... of personality traits.

(3) ..... can be made between personality and left- or right-handedness. Most people are born with a (4) ..... for one hand, and all of us are born with a personality type. Experts say that we (5) ..... develop our personality type through the course of our lives in (6) ..... to our (7) ..... and experiences – school or work, for example. However, it should be emphasised that personality type doesn't explain everything about us and that the (8) ..... of people with the same personality type can differ hugely.

LIKE  
PSYCHOLOGY

COMBINE

COMPARE

PREFER

TYPICAL

RESPOND  
SURROUND

BEHAVE

## Reading and Use of English | Part 2

### Exam advice

Read the whole text when you have finished to make sure the words you have written make sense.

For questions 1–8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### The happiest day of the year



A British psychologist says he can prove that the last Friday in June is the happiest day of the year.

Cliff Arnall, a University of Cardiff psychologist specialising (0) .....*in*..... seasonal disorders, (1) ..... created a formula for finding happiness. The research looks (2) ..... everything from increased outdoor activity and rising energy levels, to picnics and beach trips with families.

Mr Arnall's happiness formula depends (3) ..... six factors: outdoor activity, nature, social interaction, positive memories of childhood summers, temperature, and holidays and anticipation of time off.

'At the end of June, the days are at their longest (4) ..... means there are more hours of sunshine to enjoy. It's (5) ..... people tend to have lots of gatherings with friends and family,' Mr Arnall said.

'Happiness is associated with many things in life and can (6) ..... triggered by a variety of events. Whether it's a sunny day (7) ..... a childhood memory that triggers a feeling of happiness, I think this formula proves that the path to finding happiness is very (8) ..... simpler than people imagine.'



## Grammar

## Modals expressing ability

- 1 Complete these sentences with *can*, *could* or the correct form of *able to*. In three of the sentences, there are two possible answers so write both.
- I might be able to give you a lift but I'm not sure yet.
  - I ..... (not) swim till last year. Until then I was nervous about going in a boat.
  - I ..... see Sarah in the distance. She'll be here soon.
  - I've made the main course for dinner but I've been talking on the phone so I ..... (not) make the dessert yet.
  - When I was 14, I ..... run from my home to the school in four minutes.



- ..... (you) speak Chinese by the end of the course next month?
- I ..... go to last Saturday's match in the end because my friend had a spare ticket.
- My brother ..... (usually) fix the computer when it goes wrong.

*as* and *like*

- 2 Are *as* and *like* used correctly in these sentences? Correct any mistakes and put a tick (✓) next to the sentences which are correct.

- As you know, this school has been here for more than 100 years. .... ✓
- I bought Jack the same CD as you. ....
- Tommy looks as his grandfather did at the same age. ....
- As far as I remember, I don't think it was possible to fly direct to Mexico 20 years ago. ....
- I really admire Jason as an actor, but I don't really get on with him. ....
- A loganberry is a bit like a raspberry but bigger. ....
- Your hands are as cold like ice. ....
- We didn't talk about the important things as where we would live. ....
- The beginning of this film was exactly the same as the one we saw last week. ....
- I'm working in Italy at the moment like a tour guide. ....

## Vocabulary

*arrive*, *get* and *reach*

- 1 Circle the correct word in *italics*.

- By the time we *arrived* / *reached* / got the coast we'd been walking for four hours.
- Did you *arrive* / *reach* / *get* in Brazil today?
- When you *arrive* / *reach* / *get* to the restaurant, will you order me a salad?
- The temperature *arrived* / *reached* / *got* almost 40 degrees yesterday.
- When Pablo *arrived* / *reached* / *got* at the hostel, the door was locked and he couldn't get in.
- We spent ages talking about what to do but we couldn't *arrive* / *reach* / *get* a decision.

## Shopping

- 2 **EP** Read a conversation which took place in a sports shop and choose one word from the box for each gap. Some of the words need to be plural.

bargain brand catalogue ~~chain~~ competitor  
counter guarantee refund sale stock

- Manager:** So, Emma, I'm going to show you round before you start work here.
- Emma:** I'm looking forward to working in a sports shop.
- Manager:** Good. As you know we're part of a (1) .....~~chain~~..... . There are nearly 200 of our stores across the country and we're one of the biggest. We do have some (2) ..... in the town though so we have to watch our prices. Everyone comes in looking for a (3) ..... and they won't come back here if they find something cheaper elsewhere. And of course we have a big (4) ..... twice a year when we reduce everything. That's a very busy time.
- Emma:** Do you keep everything in (5) ..... or do customers sometimes have to order things?
- Manager:** We keep most of the main (6) ..... here but we also have a (7) ..... that people can look through while they're in the shop or they can order from our website. On the (8) ..... here by the till we keep lots of small items that customers often pick up while they're waiting to pay. One other thing about us, and it's important to tell customers this, we offer a two-year (9) ..... on all the equipment we sell. So if anything goes wrong we will give customers a full (10) ..... or exchange.

## Phrasal verbs

- 3 **EP** Read the text below. Circle the correct words.

### LIFE'S LESSONS Andrew, 25



When I moved out of my parents' home into my first flat, I got into big trouble with money. I never looked at my bank statements. I knew my salary was paid (1) *back* / *in* every month but I just took (2) *away* / *out* however much I needed. I sometimes even gave money (3) *in* / *away* to friends who didn't have enough. The stupid thing was that I worked in the foreign exchange department of a large bank so I spent all day checking which currencies had gone (4) *on* / *up* and which had come (5) *down* / *out*. But I never bothered to look at my own account. Of course I soon ran (6) *down* / *out of* money and I started to build (7) *on* / *up* a large debt. I realised that I had to cut (8) *back* / *off* and go (9) *out* / *without* some things. Eventually I paid (10) *out* / *off* my debt. Now I sit down every month and add (11) *up* / *up to* how much I've spent and compare it with how much money I have.



## Reading and Use of English | Part 6

You are going to read an article about the psychology of shopping. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

### Who's playing mind games with you?

*Designing a shop is a science, as we found out when we did some research*

A bit of retail therapy is supposed to be good for you. You stroll round the shops at leisure, try on items which catch your eye, make those purchases you've been meaning to get for ages. But who's really making the choices? You're certainly picking up the bill, but the shops could be having a bigger say than you think.

We all know how supermarkets use the smell of baking around the store to draw shoppers in and how soothing music can make you stay longer while faster tunes are designed to keep you on the move. **1** Tim Denison, who is a retail psychologist, confirmed this increase and he let me in on some of the secrets of the retail sector.

The shops are clearly far more sophisticated than you might think. **2** In fact this can start before you even get that far, with warm air over the doorway to encourage you in. Of course, that wouldn't work in hot countries. They have their own version with air conditioning at the entrance.

Smells are still a favourite – travel agents sometimes release a coconut odour to get you in the holiday mood. Items placed at eye level are supposed to sell better, and the end-of-aisle displays are best for persuading people to buy food they hadn't intended to. **3** You're then more likely to stop and buy something. Colours are also used successfully.

But where the art is really catching on is in the way it differentiates between women and men. A woman entering a shop might well find party clothes, with lots of frills and special materials, at the front. 'The key to effective retailing for women,' explains Tim, 'is to make the buying of clothes an engaging experience.' **4** They will be grouped not by what they are but their style – classic or casual, for instance.



When men go shopping it's a different ball game. They want to buy a pair of jeans because their old ones have worn out. In fact, they probably want to get exactly the same jeans.

**5** So menswear shops are laid out with everything in its place and men can buy what they want and go. 'We all know that men hate shopping,' says Tim, 'so what we have to do is make it as simple and spartan as we can.'

But just as the shops are becoming more sophisticated, so are the shoppers. If you're looking for a flat to buy or rent and you notice the smell of freshly brewed coffee, you're likely to get suspicious because this is an old trick to convince people it's a nice place to live. So while the mind games are targeting our subconscious, they tend to work well.

**6** We don't mind spending our hard-earned cash, but we want to feel we're making the choices, not them.

- A** Such items are placed near each other so they can be visualised together, as an outfit.
- B** These kinds of techniques have been around for a while, but there's evidence that their use is growing.
- C** When those decisions are made for us, it can stop us from buying anything at all.
- D** You spend longer turning corners with awkward trolleys, so they catch your eye.
- E** These shoppers don't want to be faced with ideas and suggestions.
- F** But if they become too obvious, we're likely to resist, and things can backfire for shop-owners.
- G** The minute you walk through their front doors, most of your senses are attacked.

## Listening | Part 1

**11** You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 You hear a woman talking to her son. Why is she talking to him?  
A to refuse permission  
B to make a suggestion  
C to give a warning
- 2 You overhear a teenager talking to a shop assistant. What does he want to do?  
A get a refund  
B try something on  
C exchange something
- 3 You overhear two people talking. The woman dislikes  
A having to work all weekend.  
B working in the stock room.  
C people not being polite.
- 4 You hear the following on the radio. What does the man do?  
A advertise a product  
B give some advice  
C announce a decision
- 5 You hear two people talking about their holiday plans. What do they agree about?  
A how much cash to take  
B where to exchange their money  
C how to carry their money
- 6 You overhear a woman talking to a friend. The woman thinks the shop assistant was  
A well informed.  
B helpful.  
C efficient.
- 7 You hear a teenager talking to his friend about buying clothes online. What does he think is the main advantage?  
A You can get a good price.  
B You can avoid going to the shops.  
C You have a wide choice of styles.
- 8 You hear a message on an answerphone. How does the speaker feel?  
A sympathetic  
B determined  
C optimistic

## Reading and Use of English | Part 3

For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### Designer labels

The biggest and most (0) *profitable* **PROFIT** companies have large advertising budgets which they use to make their name familiar. When we are looking for new trainers, clothes or household goods and we have a (1) ..... between two different **CHOOSE** products – one with a label we have heard of and one which by contrast is (2) ..... to us – we often decide on **KNOW** the product whose name we recognise. It makes us think that we are buying something of (3) ..... quality which we **REASON** can trust. However, if we looked carefully at them, we might find the number of (4) ..... between the two products **SIMILAR** quite (5) ..... . We often willingly **SURPRISE** pay extra for the name of the designer or company without (6) ..... gaining **ACTUAL** very much in quality or style. If we are (7) ..... , we should therefore not **SENSE** be persuaded that something is better because of the label on it. But advertising is very (8) ..... and, however hard **EFFECT** we try, it is always going to influence our decisions.

## Grammar

## Relative pronouns and relative clauses

- 1 a Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronoun from the box.

which who whose where

- 1 There are a lot of after-school sports activities at my school but the people .....<sup>who</sup>..... most need exercise don't go.
- 2 Schools ..... provide relaxation classes for students get better exam results.
- 3 At my school there are lots of children ..... parents belong to the local sports club.
- 4 The diet ..... children had 30 or 40 years ago was much healthier.
- 5 The government ..... job it is to promote healthy eating is not doing enough to encourage parents to change their shopping and cooking habits.
- 6 It's the unhealthy options on our school menu ..... are always the cheapest.
- 7 Childhood obesity ..... is now a huge problem in Europe may have a significant impact on life expectancy.
- 8 There aren't many sports activities available for boys ..... aren't interested in football.
- 9 The biggest problem ..... many schools have is preventing pupils from bringing unhealthy snacks into school.
- 10 Having a place ..... children can do sports outside school is also really important.

- b Add commas to the sentences containing non-defining relative clauses.
- c Which relative pronouns can be replaced by *that*?
- d Which relative pronouns can be omitted?

- 2 Match the two halves of the sentences.

- 1 The doctor, whose name I can't remember, ...
- 2 The doctor recommends that I eat less meat, ...
- 3 The treatment I've been having ...
- 4 I don't know where ...
- 5 People who are over the age of 50 ...
- 6 Supplements of vitamin C, which may help to fight infection, ...

- A doesn't seem to be working very well.  
 B need to have a check-up every year.  
 C I caught this cold.  
 D gave me some good advice.  
 E should be taken during winter.  
 F which I will find very difficult.

- 1 ..... 2 ..... 3 .....  
 4 ..... 5 ..... 6 .....

## Vocabulary

## Word formation

- 1 EP What are the noun forms of these adjectives?

possible	..... <sup>possibility</sup> .....
satisfied	.....
willing	.....
helpful	.....
aware	.....
patient	.....
able	.....
experienced	.....
convenient	.....
accurate	.....
secure	.....
certain	.....
happy	.....
honest	.....

- 2 Now write the negative of the adjective forms in the correct column. One word has two negative forms.

dis	im	in	un
	impossible		

## Writing | Part 1 Developing your argument

- 1 Read part of the first draft of a student's answer to this essay and the teacher's comments.

In your English class, you have been talking about people's eating habits now and in the past. Now, your English teacher has asked you to write an essay.

Write an essay using all the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

Essay question

*Children's diets are unhealthier today than in the past.*

### Notes

Write about:

- 1 unhealthy snacks
- 2 cooking habits
- 3 your own idea

There is a lot of evidence to show that children's diets are unhealthier today than in the past. **(1)**

Today children's diets are unhealthier than in the past because they eat too many unhealthy snacks. **(2)**

In the past children didn't buy so many snacks **(3)**

Children's diets are also unhealthier because they eat too much fast food **(4)** Nowadays a lot of mothers don't have time for cooking **(5)** so they buy supermarket meals to put in the microwave instead. In the past people didn't have microwaves.

On the other hand, children's diets have improved a lot in the last 50 years. **(6)**

There is a lot of information for parents about the kinds of food they should give their children. **(7)** Children are also taught about the importance of a good diet in school.

Explain why this is a problem

Give an example

Explain why not

What is wrong with fast food?

Explain why not

Give an example

In what way?

- 2 Now match the sentences/clauses from the student's second draft (A–H) to the correct part (1–7) of the essay. There is one extra sentence which does not match.

- A** Most tins and packets that we buy today, for example, have labels on them saying exactly what they contain.
- B** which is bad for their health because this type of food isn't fresh and contains too much sugar, fat and salt.
- C** This means children don't eat as much healthy food as they should and so many of them are overweight.
- D** For example, children see these snacks advertised on television.
- E** Although many children in some countries still suffer from malnutrition, in richer countries most parents can afford to buy meat and fresh fruit for their children, which was not possible for a lot of families in the past.
- F** A good example of this is the fact that in many parts of the world childhood obesity has increased dramatically recently.
- G** because they have full-time jobs
- H** because they didn't have as much money as children today.

- |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 ..... | 2 ..... | 3 ..... |
| 4 ..... | 5 ..... | 6 ..... |
| 7 ..... |         |         |

## Reading and Use of English | Part 3



For questions **1–8**, read the text below. Use the words given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

### Taking care of nurses

It's a nurse's **(0)** *responsibility* to care for her patients and help them recover from their illness. This doesn't just mean giving patients medicine. Part of the **(1)** ..... may involve giving them advice on improving their diet and exercise routines so they can increase their **(2)** ..... and avoid becoming ill again. But who looks after the well-being and **(3)** ..... of nurses?

**RESPONSIBLE**

**TREAT**

**STRONG**

**FIT**

While trying to satisfy the demands of a busy schedule, some nurses find it difficult to take the time to take care of themselves. This is especially true of young, **(4)** ..... nurses.

**EXPERIENCE**

Because nurses have a very **(5)** ..... lifestyle and are constantly rushed off their feet, they're unlikely to need any **(6)** ..... exercise. However, many nurses often don't have a **(7)** ..... diet because they're too busy to eat properly during the working day. This can mean relying on snacks instead of having **(8)** ..... meals. So some nurses may not be getting the nutrition they need to maintain energy levels or fight off infectious diseases.

**ACTION**

**ADD**

**BALANCE**

**HEALTH**

## Reading and Use of English | Part 4

For questions 1–6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

### Example:

- 0 Children's diets are not as healthy as they used to be.  
**MORE**

Children's diets are ..... *more unhealthy than* ..... they used to be.

- 1 The doctor said I should give up smoking.  
**ADVISED**

The doctor .....  
smoking.

- 2 You won't lose weight unless you stop eating junk food.  
**IF**

You won't lose weight .....  
eating junk food.

- 3 'Why don't we go for a jog?' Mike said.  
**SUGGESTED**

Mike ..... for a jog.

- 4 I expect people ate more vegetables in the past.  
**MUST**

People ..... in the past.

- 5 'I'll give you a check-up next week,' said Amy's doctor.  
**EXPLAINED**

The doctor ..... give Amy a check-up the following week.

- 6 Ella was so tired she couldn't study properly.  
**TOO**

Ella ..... study properly.

## Listening | Part 4

**12** You will hear a high-school student interviewing a doctor as part of his research for a project on sleep. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).



- 1 Compared to the past, people now sleep at night  
A less heavily.  
B longer than recommended.  
C for a shorter time.
- 2 The doctor says a natural pattern of sleep includes  
A one long sleep at night.  
B a short sleep in the afternoon.  
C frequent short sleeps.
- 3 Research has already shown that a lack of sleep can affect teenagers'  
A long-term health.  
B performance at school.  
C emotional well-being.
- 4 What does the doctor say is to blame for teenagers not getting enough sleep?  
A poor diet  
B lack of exercise  
C lack of discipline at home
- 5 What advice does the doctor give for teenagers who have trouble getting to sleep?  
A read a favourite book  
B listen to music  
C drink hot chocolate
- 6 What does the doctor think schools should do?  
A shorten the school day  
B offer classes in the evenings  
C start lessons later
- 7 The doctor says that you may find when you wake up  
A you have forgotten a problem.  
B you can see a solution to a problem.  
C you think a problem is less important.

## Grammar

## Third conditional

- 1 Read about the morning when Rose met her husband. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



Rose: If I ..... I had woken up ..... (wake up) earlier, I  
..... would have walked ..... (walk) to work.



Rose: If my car ..... (start), I  
..... (drive) to work.



Rose: I ..... (catch) the bus if I  
..... (run) faster.



Rose: I ..... (sit down) if there  
..... (be) some empty seats.



Rose: If I ..... (not feel) bored, I  
..... (not chat) to the man  
standing next to me.



Rose: If I ..... (not catch) that bus,  
I ..... (not met) my husband.

*wish, if only and hope*

- 2 Complete each sentence with *wish* or *hope*.

- 1 I ..... *hope* ..... you understand what I'm trying to say.
- 2 My class has entered a competition and we ..... we've won first prize.
- 3 I ..... you could come to New York with us but I know your parents won't let you.
- 4 I ..... Yusuf will be back in time for dinner because I've cooked his favourite meal.
- 5 I ..... I'm not disturbing you but I need to talk to you.
- 6 We all ..... you were here because we miss you.
- 7 I ..... someone would invent a mobile phone that would work everywhere.
- 8 I ..... you had a good time on your trip to Thailand.
- 9 I ..... I hadn't said exactly what I thought.
- 10 I ..... Anton wouldn't watch TV all the time.

3 If a pair of sentences has the same meaning, put a tick (✓) next to them. If they have different meanings, rewrite the second sentence so it means the same as the first.

- 1 a What a pity I didn't bring my camera.  
b If only I ~~hadn't~~ brought my camera. .... ~~X~~ had .....
- 2 a I would like the elephants to come closer.  
b I wish the elephants had come closer. ....
- 3 a It's a shame we didn't see any giraffes.  
b If only we had seen some giraffes. ....
- 4 a We made a lot of noise so we didn't see many animals.  
b If we had made a lot of noise, we would have seen more animals. ....

## Vocabulary

*avoid, prevent and protect; check, control and supervise*

**EP** Circle the correct word in each sentence.

- 1 The zoo keeper sometimes has to *control* / *prevent* people from feeding the animals.
- 2 You should *check* / *avoid* when the rainy season is before booking your holiday.
- 3 It's best to *prevent* / *avoid* going on safari during the busiest months of the year.
- 4 Children need to be *supervised* / *checked* at all times when visiting the zoo.
- 5 It's dangerous to ride a horse if you can't *control* / *supervise* it.
- 6 What's the best way to *protect* / *avoid* some rare animals from extinction?

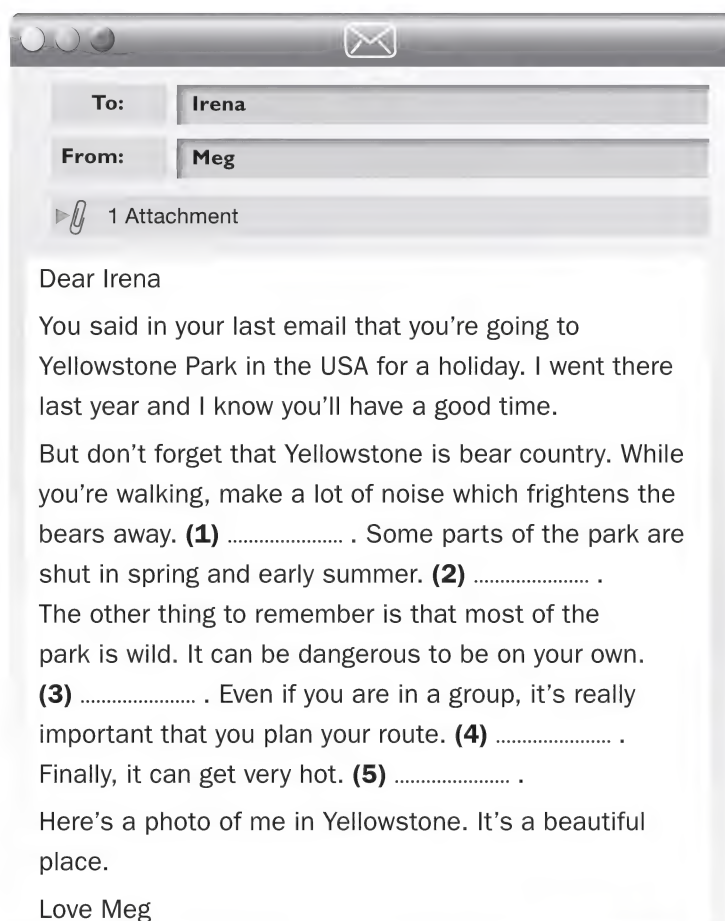
## Writing | Part 2 An email

1 Look at the beginnings of five sentences below. Choose endings from A–E to give advice about visiting Yellowstone Park in the USA. There are several possible answers.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1 I'd advise you     | A I'd check if any paths are closed before you set out. |
| 2 Make sure that you | B to wear a bell.                                       |
| 3 The best idea is   | C to carry lots of water with you.                      |
| 4 You should always  | D tell someone where you are going.                     |
| 5 If I were you,     | E walk with other people.                               |

**Example:** I'd advise you to wear a bell.

2 Now read the email. Complete each gap with one of the sentences from Exercise 1.



## Reading and Use of English | Part 5

You are going to read an article from a magazine about a holiday in Africa. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

### African Safari

*Martin Symington went on a camping safari holiday with his wife and three teenagers*

We stood silently under the stars, just metres from our tent, hardly daring to breathe. Adam, one of the camp staff, swept a torch beam across a clearing where four impala stood, panicky on their nimble legs. Could they sense the danger they were in? Did they know, as we did, that a female leopard lay under a thorn bush?

She sprang. Four shadowy shapes bounced into the woods. Had the leopard made a successful kill? We all had our theories, but in truth the whole scene had taken place too quickly, and in insufficient light, for any of us to be sure. Now we understood why we had been warned not to go out of our tent after dark, except when accompanied by a staff member. If fact, we had been on our way from the tent to the supper-time camp-fire when Adam's torch had unexpectedly caught the leopard's glinting green eyes. Half an hour later we had a tale to outdo most told around the fire. 'This has got to be the best nightlife in the world,' replied Toby, when some middle-aged fellow safari enthusiast asked him how he was enjoying his holiday.

So much for the assortment of self-appointed experts who doubted that safaris and teenagers would be a workable mix. True, this is a difficult age, with adolescents beginning to sense that they are too old for family holidays. But nor did ours want to return to beach resorts with the kind of 'teen clubs' they wouldn't be seen dead in. So, my wife Hennie and I reckoned, if we were going to have one really good family holiday, why not Africa?

Our holiday began with a flight to Arusha airport, then a long drive to West Kilimanjaro Camp – a semi-permanent gathering of explorer-style tents near the base of the great volcano which was to tease us with rare glimpses of her snowy summit which is 5,895 metres high.

Next we took to the hot African sky in a small plane and headed south. Unlike in West Kilimanjaro, there is no human population in the Ruaha other than a lodge for the park rangers, and four small safari camps. We chose to stay at Mdonya Old River Camp because this



is one that avoids luxuries such as soft beds and fluffy towels; these, to my mind, can become obstacles to connecting with nature in the raw. Instead, the five of us shared a simple, yet adequate, tent at the edge of a dried-up sand river.

If there was one disappointment about the wildlife viewing in Tanzania, it was that game drives are not permitted in any of the country's national parks after dusk. But if anything, this made our night-time meeting *line 51* with the leopard and impala outside our tent even more special, bringing home to us the rewards of staying at camps where there are no fences, distractions or even electricity.

By day we mixed game drives with walks through the bush under the protection of our guide Esau for the time we spent in Ruaha. He taught us about bush safety: stay attentive and at a distance from the wildlife, and always stand still if you see an animal approaching you. We spotted only plant-eating animals – elephant, zebra and a pair of giraffes – but we all listened carefully to his repeated message to 'remember that you will see less than one per cent of what sees you'.

Our final hop was over to Zanzibar where we sailed out to a sandbank, swam through bright yellow and pink-and-blue fish and watched a crimson sun set. And we concluded that if there is one family holiday that will have undying teen appeal, it is a safari.

- 1 How did the family feel when they were sitting round the camp-fire?
  - A interested in the stories of the other campers
  - B proud of what they had seen earlier
  - C sorry they had disturbed the leopard
  - D annoyed they didn't know what happened in the end
  
- 2 Why did the writer and his wife decide to choose a safari holiday in Africa?
  - A They didn't want to be with other families.
  - B They wanted their children to learn some independence.
  - C They wanted to do something different from usual.
  - D They were advised that teenagers often enjoy safaris.
  
- 3 They chose the Mdonya Old River Camp because
  - A there was water nearby.
  - B it wasn't easy to get to.
  - C the tents were of good quality.
  - D it was fairly basic.
  
- 4 'this' in line 51 refers to
  - A the dusk
  - B a rule
  - C their disappointment
  - D a plan
  
- 5 What did Esau warn them about?
  - A There were many more animals than they could actually see.
  - B They should move slowly if an animal came towards them.
  - C They shouldn't go into the bush alone on foot.
  - D Some animals were more dangerous than others.
  
- 6 Which of the following describes how the writer felt about the holiday?
  - A unsure whether they would come back again
  - B frustrated they hadn't seen more animals
  - C relieved they hadn't been attacked
  - D satisfied the children had enjoyed it

## Listening | Part 2

**13** You will hear a woman called Kirsty Willis, who works in a zoo, giving a talk to students about careers with animals. For questions **1–10**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.



### Careers with animals

#### Working in a zoo

You have more chance of getting a job if you have

**(1)** .....

You will have little **(2)** ..... with the animals.

You must be good at **(3)** .....

It's ideal for people who like to have daily

**(4)** .....

#### Working in an aquarium

You should be able to handle a **(5)** .....

You will **(6)** ..... at the end of the day!

#### Working as a vet

Animals often have a **(7)** ..... attitude towards vets.

You need to be able to **(8)** ..... well.

#### Working as a trainer

Most opportunities are in **(9)** .....

A typical day lasts **(10)** ..... hours.

## Grammar

Causative *have* and *get*

- 1 a What does the woman need to have done? Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the box.

clean remove replace ~~fix~~ cut

- 1 She needs to have/get the roof fixed.
- 2 She wants ..... the windows .....
- 3 She is going ..... the hedge .....
- 4 She would like ..... the rubbish .....
- 5 She thinks she should ..... the gate .....



- b What has the woman had done? Write sentences.

- 6 She has had the roof fixed.
- 7 .....
- 8 .....
- 9 .....
- 10 .....

## Expressing obligation and permission

- 2 Circle the correct words in each sentence.

- 1 You're not supposed to / You are allowed to bring your dog into this building but it won't matter if no one sees him.
- 2 I needn't have bought / I didn't need to buy a washing machine for my new apartment. I'll have to sell it on eBay.
- 3 My parents weren't allowed to have / wouldn't let me have a TV in my bedroom, which meant I used to read a lot.
- 4 You don't have to / mustn't carry that heavy box up the stairs. There's a lift over there.
- 5 We can't / needn't play loud music after 11 p.m., or the neighbours will complain.
- 6 You shouldn't have / couldn't have left the door unlocked. Go back and lock it!
- 7 The builders were supposed to / had to finish work on 21st June but the kitchen isn't ready yet.
- 8 Don't let the children / The children don't have to climb that tree. It's not safe.
- 9 You should / must turn the gas fire off before you go to bed or there could be a fire.
- 10 My mum says we should / are allowed to have the party at our house if we promise to clear up afterwards.

*at, in and on to express location*

- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition: *in, on, at*.

- 1 Our apartment is ..... the first floor.
- 2 I'll meet you ..... the entrance to the cinema.
- 3 The airport is ..... the outskirts of the city.
- 4 The building doesn't look very exciting ..... the outside but it's amazing inside.
- 5 You can park ..... the back of the hotel.
- 6 We put all the furniture ..... the middle of the room when we were decorating.
- 7 There's plenty of storage space ..... the basement.
- 8 There's a huge mirror ..... the top of the stairs.

## Vocabulary

### Collocations describing where you live

**EP** Cross out the option in *italics* which is NOT correct.

- The new development is *conveniently* / ~~*comfortably*~~ / *ideally* located.
- The neighbourhood used to be quite run-down but in the last few years it has become much more *desirable* / *fashionable* / *likeable*.
- Because there was only one bathroom we *converted* / *installed* / *turned* the smallest bedroom into a shower room.
- The master bedroom on the second floor *overlooks* / *looks onto* / *gives an overview of* the garden.
- Her apartment is quite small but there's *enough* / *sufficient* / *convenient* space for one person.
- The house is furnished very *luxuriously* / *expensively* / *richly*.
- When we first moved in we could only afford *poor* / *cheap* / *second-hand* furniture.
- The design of the bathroom is very *simple* / *stylish* / *well-equipped*.
- Unfortunately there isn't much *room* / *place* / *space* for us to have a party at home.
- The main square is a good *place* / *location* / *area* for meeting friends.



## Listening | Part 4

**▶ 14** You will hear a journalist talking on the radio about adults in their 20s and 30s who still live with their parents. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**).

- The survey shows that the European country with the lowest number of 'boomerang kids' is  
**A** France.  
**B** Sweden.  
**C** the UK.
- In southern Europe young adults continue to live at home because of  
**A** low salaries.  
**B** close family ties.  
**C** a shortage of affordable housing.
- In the USA people are leaving home later because  
**A** they are getting married later.  
**B** they have to pay off student debts.  
**C** their relationships with their parents are good.
- Young adults living at home say the main advantage is  
**A** being able to save up.  
**B** having someone to do their washing and ironing.  
**C** being free from responsibilities.
- One disadvantage mentioned by 'boomerang kids' in the survey is  
**A** the lack of time spent alone.  
**B** worrying what people think of them.  
**C** being treated like a child.
- Having adult children at home can be a problem for parents because it can  
**A** restrict their freedom.  
**B** be expensive.  
**C** make them tired.
- The most common source of conflict between parents and their adult children are  
**A** household chores.  
**B** mealtimes.  
**C** financial arrangements.

## Writing | Part 2 Adding detail

- 1 Read some sentences from an article a student wrote about her grandparents' kitchen. Then match them to the type of detail they provide (A-F).



- 1 I always associate the kitchen with my grandmother.
- 2 The house was built in 1910 and the kitchen was extended in the 1970s.
- 3 My grandfather prefers to eat in the dining room because the chairs are more comfortable but my grandmother thinks it's too formal in there.
- 4 There are usually some flowers from the garden on the table and the smell of something wonderful cooking in the ancient oven.
- 5 It's difficult to choose my favourite dish but most people agree that my grandmother's fruit cake is delicious.
- 6 She's a very generous person; she makes jam for all her neighbours and gives them cherries and strawberries from her garden.

### Type of detail

- A providing a description
- B making a comparison
- C giving an opinion
- D giving an example
- E providing facts
- F describing feelings

- |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 ..... | 2 ..... | 3 ..... |
| 4 ..... | 5 ..... | 6 ..... |

- 2 Now look at this examination task. Which of the sentences in Exercise 1 do you think would be relevant for this article? Tick them.

### My favourite room

Tell us about your favourite room and why it's special for you.

The best article will be published in next month's magazine.

- 3 Plan your answer for this task. What type of detail would you include?

My favourite room

Facts?

Description?

Feelings?

Opinions?

## Reading and Use of English | Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

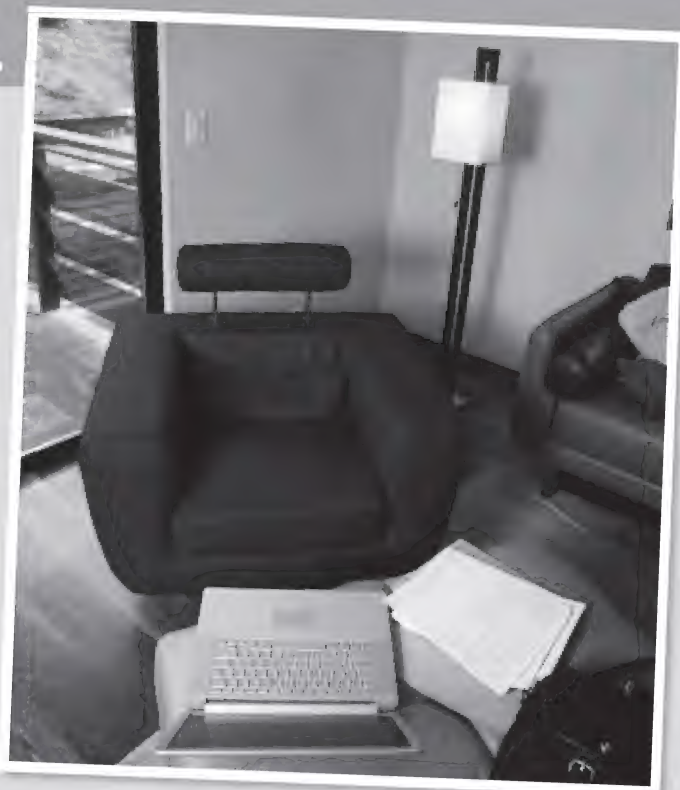
0 A knowledge (B) idea C understanding D suggestion

### A writer's room

It may not look like an office, but that's the point. The (0) ..... of having to work all day in an office would mean I never went there. So there are no filing cabinets or piles of mail and no distracting shelves of books.

All over the flat there are photographs I've taken of (1) ..... countries I've visited; in here they're (2) ..... of New Zealand – and I keep my travelling hat and my travelling bag hanging here to make me (3) ..... that I could pack up and leave at any (4) ..... I can't, but it's nice to (5) .....

If I'm doing serious writing, I prefer to be in here at night, typing on a laptop because I don't have a desk and have no (6) ..... for one. When I injured my back, I saved up and bought the monster black leather chair. I try not to (7) ..... anyone else sit in it, because they usually (8) ..... to get out again – it's just too comfortable.



- |                |              |               |              |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 A various    | B broad      | C general     | D widespread |
| 2 A completely | B especially | C extensively | D primarily  |
| 3 A consider   | B dream      | C imagine     | D expect     |
| 4 A moment     | B event      | C date        | D occasion   |
| 5 A invent     | B pretend    | C suppose     | D believe    |
| 6 A hope       | B obligation | C demand      | D desire     |
| 7 A permit     | B allow      | C let         | D authorise  |
| 8 A disagree   | B refuse     | C reject      | D deny       |

## Grammar

## The passive

- 1 Complete the newspaper article below by putting the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the passive.



## Join us at the Festival of Dance

A dance festival (1) *has been held* (hold) in our town every summer since 2005. It (2) ..... (organise) every year by three local schools and each child (3) ..... (give) the opportunity to take part in a performance, competition or street parade.

This year's festival will take place on 15 July and will be bigger than ever because £3,000 (4) ..... (raise) for the prizes and there's more to come, we hope. Last year, 15 prizes of £100 (5) ..... (award) but this year there will be at least 30 prizes. At last summer's festival, a local boy, Marcus Aston, (6) ..... (choose) to go into a national competition. It (7) ..... (hope) that other children (8) ..... (offer) that chance this year.

At the end of the day, there will be a special performance by the City Schools Dance Troupe which (9) ..... (form) in 2006 and has won many prizes. They can also (10) ..... (see) later in the summer at the Victoria Hall and the Thames Festival.

Plans (11) ..... (already make) for next year's festival so if you would like to help, please get in touch via the website ([www.dancewithus.co.uk](http://www.dancewithus.co.uk)). If you would like your name (12) ..... (add) to the mailing list, you can also do that on the website.

## The passive with reporting verbs

- 2 Rewrite the newspaper headlines as sentences, using the verb in brackets. You will need to add some extra words.

## 1 PRIME MINISTER TO RESIGN TOMORROW

The Prime Minister is expected to resign tomorrow.  
..... (expect)

## 2 New Airport Runway Will Probably Be Built Next Year

It .....  
..... (think)

## 3 NEW TEAM HAS BEEN SELECTED

It .....  
..... (report)

## 4 FEDERER IS THE BEST TENNIS PLAYER EVER

Federer .....  
..... (consider)

## 5 Report Proves this Summer is Hottest for 50 Years

This summer .....  
..... (report)

## 6 BONES FOUND ON BEACH BELONGED TO DINOSAUR

It .....  
..... (believe)

## Writing | Part 2 A report

- 1 Read the exam task below and the student answer.  
Write *this*, *that*, *them*, *these* or *it* in each gap. In some gaps, more than one answer is possible.

A group of you organised a music festival at your college recently. The director of the college has asked you to write a report on it. You should describe what happened and make some recommendations for a future festival.

Write your **report** in 140–190 words.

A group of six students organised a music festival last Saturday. There was a huge range of events including two choirs, an orchestra, a jazz band and a rock band. Each of (1) ..... ~~these/them~~ ..... did a concert. More than 150 students took part, some of (2) ..... in more than one event.

We used the hall for the main choirs and orchestra concerts. (3) ..... were very well attended not just by students and their families but by some local people too. Other events took place in the courtyard and the canteen was open at lunchtime for people to have lunch.

There are some changes we would make for future events. We didn't allow enough time for people to get from one event to another and (4) ..... meant people arrived late. Also people wanted coffee to be served all day. To do (5) ..... the canteen would need to be open the whole time. The performances in the courtyard were too loud which made (6) ..... difficult to hear some of the quieter events. (7) ..... was because we put mostly rock bands in the courtyard. Apart from (8) ..... , everybody enjoyed the day.



- 2 Choose one of the headings for each paragraph of the student answer. Why aren't the other headings suitable?

The arrangements  
Disadvantages  
Suggestions  
Audience  
Introduction  
Students

Think of a main heading for the whole article.

- 3 Now write your answer to the question below. Use the same paragraph headings as in Exercise 2. Use your own plan or the one below.

A group of you organised a drama festival at your college recently. The director of the college has asked you to write a report on it. You should describe what happened and make some recommendations for a future festival.

Write your **report** in 140–190 words.

### Plan of report

Paragraph 1: plays, poetry, comedy  
Paragraph 2: where it took place, who came  
Paragraph 3: changes for next time, e.g. snacks, timetable, popular/unpopular events.

## Vocabulary

### Word formation – suffixes

**EP** Add suffixes to these words to make personal nouns. Then underline the word which is the odd one out in each case.

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 electric .....  | politics .....    |
| photograph .....  | music .....       |
| 2 account .....   | pharmacy .....    |
| psychology .....  | economy .....     |
| 3 fish .....      | entertain .....   |
| bank .....        | support .....     |
| 4 lecture .....   | produce .....     |
| manufacture ..... | investigate ..... |
| 5 history .....   | library .....     |
| sports .....      | comedy .....      |
| 6 contest .....   | inhabit .....     |
| assist .....      | employ .....      |

## Listening | Part 3

**15** You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about something they are going to celebrate. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) what each person is going to celebrate. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- A a place on a particular course
- B an old friend getting in touch
- C an increased salary
- D the announcement of an engagement
- E the offer of a new job
- F a move to a new flat
- G an invitation to a job interview
- H the arrival of a new baby

Speaker 1  1

Speaker 2  2

Speaker 3  3

Speaker 4  4

Speaker 5  5

## Reading and Use of English | Part 7

You are going to read some texts about different festivals. For questions 1–10, choose from the texts (A–E). The texts may be chosen more than once.

### Which text mentions

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| specific rules for some events?   | 1 <input type="text"/>  |
| the fact that there is no other similar festival?                               | 2 <input type="text"/>  |
| a range of themes within a festival?  | 3 <input type="text"/>  |
| a regional variation?   | 4 <input type="text"/>  |
| a suggestion for getting a good view?   | 5 <input type="text"/>  |
| a festival which has been lengthened?   | 6 <input type="text"/>  |
| a lack of cooperation posing a problem?   | 7 <input type="text"/>  |
| a festival's aim to attract people who would not normally attend such an event? | 8 <input type="text"/>  |
| reduced interest in a particular tradition?                                     | 9 <input type="text"/>  |
| the origins of a festival?  | 10 <input type="text"/> |

## Festivals around the world

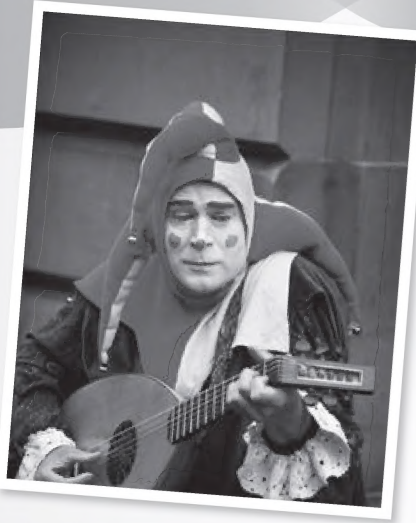


### A Festival of Candelaria

The festival which takes place in Puno each year is one of the largest, longest and most extravagant celebrations in fiesta-mad Peru. So many local dance clubs now compete that the contest is spread over two weeks instead of one as in the past. There is nothing casual about these competitions. Groups must have precise numbers of participants, depending on the dance, and perform for exactly eight minutes in front of a packed stadium of transfixed spectators. After competing, many groups just keep on dancing in the narrow streets of the town.

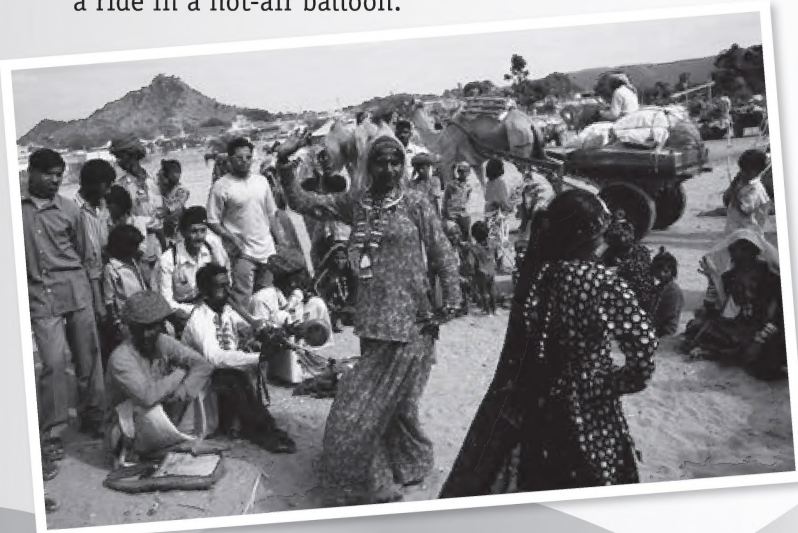
### B The Edinburgh Festival

Late summer is the only period in the calendar when the cultural focus of Great Britain really shifts away from London to Scotland. For those four weeks, television crews normally based in London send their researchers searching frantically for stories and celebrities in Edinburgh. What draws the attention of the international arts world is the extraordinary cultural mix that is the Edinburgh Festival. The scale and range of its ingredients make it unique. Hundreds of events are free, many take place in the street and the festival has always recognised the vital need to involve people with no money and little experience of the arts.



### C The Pushkar Fair

Once a year the Pushkar Fair takes place in India's state of Rajasthan. For five days, approximately 20,000 camels are dressed up, paraded, shaved, entered into beauty contests, raced and traded. A huge carnival is held, with musicians, magicians, dancers, acrobats, snake charmers and carousel rides to entertain the crowd. And there are camels as far as the eye can see of course. Unfortunately, camels aren't the friendliest of animals and can be obstinate creatures. More than a few camel traders seem to struggle handling their animals, who aren't interested in charming potential buyers, or even in standing up. An excellent way to witness the spectacle of the camel fair is from above by booking a ride in a hot-air balloon.



### D Notting Hill Carnival

West London comes alive to the sights, sounds and colour of the Caribbean on the last weekend in August. The event has come a long way since 1964 when the local Afro-Caribbean community took a small steel band procession onto the streets. In recent years, more than two million people have taken to the streets of West London, making it second only to the Rio Carnival in size. The costumed parades form the backbone of the carnival, hoping to impress the judges with their interpretation of a chosen topic: aliens and the Wild West are just a couple of the storylines to look out for.



### E The Moon Festival

'We've been working every day now for the last 60 days,' said Johnny Chan. 'We've made about three million mooncakes so far.' Mooncakes mean the Mid-Autumn Festival, or Moon Festival, which lasts for three days. The Kee Wah bakery in Hong Kong makes dozens of different types of mooncakes. 'The Cantonese-style cakes have a shiny finish, and are filled with a lotus seed paste,' said Johnny Chan. 'In the northern regions, the cakes are less sweet and are often filled with nuts or even meat,' he added. But despite their central role in the Mid-Autumn Festival, Mr Chan said that mooncake orders had declined over recent years. Part of the reason, he said, was that people think mooncakes are bad for them and prefer low-fat, low-sugar ones, but also the Moon Festival was becoming more commercialised and people focused more on the exchange of gifts.





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Development of this publication has made use of the Cambridge English Corpus (CEC). The CEC is a computer database of contemporary spoken and written English, which currently stands at over one billion words. It includes British English, American English and other varieties of English. It also includes the Cambridge Learner Corpus, developed in collaboration with Cambridge English Language Assessment. Cambridge University Press has built up the CEC to provide evidence about language use that helps to produce better language teaching materials.

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## Photos

Key: tl = top left; tr = top right; bl = bottom left; br = bottom right  
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